ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
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OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,690—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers wanship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berbervich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov. or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	E. Cobol	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4 232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 14th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,780	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, 6,000 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
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(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
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and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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FEVERS MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES: Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala, Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

RACING REQUISITES
FOR
POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ
TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.
No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.
MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.
COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,
Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.
Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.
CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
GOLD
High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.
STERLING SILVER CASES.
Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8
STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.
Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

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THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.
GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ¼, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.
REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.
SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,
¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.
5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5-4.
A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND
CHRISTENING CAKES.
A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 14th October 1902.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 7.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE PURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th October, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY

No. 325 OF 1902.

In the matter of TYAB HAJI ISHAK, JOOSUB TYAB, SULEMAN TYAB, ABDULLA TYAB, and AHMED SHAHMAHOMED, trading at Bombay and at Champa and Sakti, in the Central Provinces under the name and style of TYAB HAJI ISHAK, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic. Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act,—14th October, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

DELHI EXHIBITION OF ART INDUSTRIES

INTENDING EHIXBITORS are informed that all Articles for the above exhibition must reach the Director at Delhi by November the 15th. Those exhibitors wishing to take advantage of special Railway Rates must deliver their articles at the School of Arts, Bombay, by November the 1st, if already packed for Rail. If unpacked they must be delivered not later than October 25th. No goods will be carried at the special Rates unless the package has the official label signed by C. L. Burns, principal, School of Arts, Bombay, from whom Invoice forms can be obtained.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN ORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—

For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.

For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH STOCK OF

ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

JUST RECEIVED.

Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.

Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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FITTED WITH METAL NIB,

Guaranteed made of best Materials,

Put up in Box with Filler and Directions.

Handsome Polished Vulcanite Holder, Double Ink-Feed.

RS. 1-12.

POST FREE.

THIS IS VERY GOOD VALUE.

Every Customer pleased.

A BOON TO ALL BUSY PEOPLE.

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MODY'S PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE AND UNRIVALLED TEAS.

PRICES AND QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 320 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family. GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

VIS-A-VIS (VICTORIA)—Just unpacked, Hungarian-make, in excellent design and workmanship. Price Moderate.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Rhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND SELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years :—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	647'00	12	263'34	32	3335'00	44	316'44
		17	273'00	34	654'95	45	306'67
2	548'35	18	359'44	35	608'00	46	296'68
3	563'00	19	489'25	36	553'84	47	357'28
4	597'35	20	1,276'73	37	573'72	48	440'24
5	571'00	22	326'56	38	599'91	56	543'97
6	563'00	23	905'46	39	883'85	57	392'97
7	708'24	26	409'00	40	477'87	58	412'04
8	872'29	27	409'00	41	359'93	59	430'74
9	703'33	28	409'00	42	349'51		
10	749'83	29	409'00	43	284'22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removable coach box.

1 handsome strong built landau in very good order.

1 powerful bay waler gelding, 16 hands 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

2 cows in milk.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Balkrishna Nathooee, the mortgagor under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day o December 1900, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon known or called by the name of new town, situate, lying and being on the north side of Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the house of Bhaji Hiraji, on the West by the house of Bhai Amratrao, on the North by the sweeper's passage and on the South by the public road called Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30 and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 2219, new No. 3302, old survey No. 442 and new survey No. 5182.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—250 bales damaged cotton, saved from a boat which sank in the harbour on the 13th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOTARWADY ON THAKURDWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Bhimaji Radhaji alias Amirbux the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the following property and on account and at the risk of Gungaram, Damodar, the grandson and Administrator of the property and credits of the late Harbunath Shivram the Mortgagor, under a possession mortgage dated the 2nd day of July, 1901, executed by the mortgagor in favour of the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Pasbandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kootarwady on the Pazindari ground of Jaibhoy Ardeser Sett on the South side of Thakurdwar Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 37·2 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4941, and Street No. 30 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Vinayek Tatambhat, on or towards the West by the house of Luxman Vithoo, on or towards the South by the vacant ground and on or towards the North by the Thakurdwar Road. The said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Dinshaw D Rouer, Attorney to the Mortgagee, at his office No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G I. P. R. Residential Quarters, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, picture clocks, Brussels carpets, Singapore chairs, cane bamboo furniture, cooking stove with chimney, etc, the property of FREDK. OTTO, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS AT CURRIMBHOY MILLS, PAREL.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of Currimbhoy Mills, by order of Mr Madhowdas Gocouldas Pasta and on account and at the risk of Girdhur Munjee.

About 17 candies droppings No. 1 } of Currimbhoy Mills.
" 29 " " No. 2 }
About 18 candies droppings No. 1 } of Mahomedbhoy Mills.
" 30 " " No. 2 }
About 22 candies droppings No. 1 } of Ibrahimbhoy Pabany
" 48 " " No. 2 } Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIK ALLY JANJEEKER STREET AND OLD JAMLEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heerjee Sowjee, Ghellabhai Samuldas and Damjee Veljee, trading under the name of Veljee Sonderjee, the transferees of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Atmaram Kanoba, and also on account and at the risk of Kalkhusru Burjorjee Choksi in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1892, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Cursondas Vallubhdas of the other part, and in the transfer of mortgage dated the 16th day of October, 1901, and made between the said Kalkhusru Burjorjee Choksi of the one part and the vendors of the other part the undermentioned landed properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follow : that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Sheik Ally Janjeeker Street, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Pragjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jethaj), on or towards the South by the house of Gopal Hurrichand, (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow, and on or towards the West by the old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 138 and new No. 1570 and Survey No. 743 and New Survey No. 2410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21 and New Street Nos. 23 and 25 and 295, 303, and Old ward No. 1462, and New Ward No. 1463 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situated on the east side of Old Jamlee Street and the west side of Cooleywada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Cooleywada Lane, on or towards the East by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the South by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on or towards the West by the said Old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and New No. 76 and old Survey No. 763 and new Survey No. 2418, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 65, Ward No. 1881, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tukaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smethan, Byrne, and Noble, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, 13th Oct. 1902.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/4	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	100	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 7/16	=	plus 1/16
2 months hence	23 7/16	=	plus 1/16
Spot in New York	50 1/2	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	=	— 1
Berlin	20·47 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 5/8	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct =	plus 1/8
6 " "	3 3/8	pr ct =	— 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct =	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	pr ct =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4	pr ct =	do
7 day market loans	2 1/4	pr ct =	do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·76 — 4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·52	4·50	4·50	4·49	4·49
— 9	— 8	— 8	— 8	— 8
Mar.-Apl.		Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·50		4·50	4·50	
— 7		— 7	— 7	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	56,000
Do. last year	59 000
Exports to Great Britain	51,000
" Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	8 13-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·58 — 1
Do. do. March	8·45 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4 — 1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·31 — 1
Do. April	8·37 — 2
Closing tone	steady.

Para Rubber 3 2 1-2.

Wheat White Karachi 28 1-8, Oct-Nov. Business done.

Wheat Red Karachi 27 5-8. Oct.-Nov. Business done.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 3-4, April-May Sellers Tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown 33 1-4, Oct.-Nov., Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed Bold 52, Oct.-Nov., Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s. s. Peninsular, from London Rs. 9,32,216.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 13th October 1902 :—

Cotton	399	bales.
Wheat	4,231	cwts.
Linseed	1,963	"
Rapeseed	1,590	"
Gingellyseed	14,751	"
Poppyseed	1,340	"
Groundnuts	3	"
Castorseed	4,807	"
Rice	624	"
Myrabollams	1,857	"
Cottonseed	2,837	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		125 1-2
Shanghai	30 " "		170
Japan	30 " "		151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·9

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9	3
Forward April-May quiet	8	4

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	5	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	2

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	2
Forward April May firm	7	10

Castorseed—Tone firm.

Ready	23	12
Forward April May	25	4

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41	0	to 41 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	9,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·53	4·51	4·51	4·50
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·51	4·51	4·51	4·51
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

COTTON.—There is a great want of life in the market. The very small inquiry that exists for New crops is at low rates, and business is at a stand still. Prices are nominally unchanged. I ready cotton a few small purchases are reported by the Mills.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 7-16

CAPTURING THE ORANG UTAN.

ORANG UTANS are kittle cattle to handle in that their size, strenght, savageness and activity render a full grown one a match for any dozen men when the latter are unarmed. As a general thing they are too wise to enter traps of an ordinary nature be they never so cunningly devised, and how they are captured alive has often puzzled people who have seen the animals in captivity. The "modus operandi" made use of by the Javanese is comparatively simple, however. When a "big fellow" is seen in the vicinity of a village the whole populace turns out at night armed with unlighted torches and surrounds the spot where he has been last seen. When the circle is complete the torches are set alight and the ring of beaters slowly converges towards its centre. Meanwhile, as less men are required to fill the line, some advance and start felling trees, always taking care to leave one standing in an open space of about a hundred yards in dismetre. This operation may take days and meanwhile the orang utan will not attempt to bolt during the day time whilst at night he will not cross the line of torches. At last, hemmed in on every side, he makes for the solitary tree which has been left standing. Around this tree a pear shaped fence or corrall is then made with stakes some 6 or 7 feet high, the apex being sharply pointed, 'roofed in with bamboo tars and arranged with a door similar to that of the familiar mouse-trap, heavy stones fastened by means of rattans to its lower part doing the duty of the customary spring.

Curious to relate the orang utan has never been known to leave his solitary tree and cross the fence—to him a most simple matter. Instead of this he will remain remote and melancholy in his tree, feeding on its leaves, etc., until he can get at no more. Then, and not till then, will he go to the bananas or other fruit and water with which the trap is baited. Though the trap is small and strongly built he would now make short work of it were it not that his captors appear on the scene and with bamboos and rattans bind the erstwhile wild man of the woods securely. Then a cage is built around the trap and when complete the latter and the bindings are cut away piece by piece and Mr. orang utan is ready for shipment or exhibition. Unfortunately unless taken very young they rarely live long in captivity and we are informed by a man who has had considerable experience of them that at least 50 per cent. die during the first month after they have been taken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—HUDSON—October 11, at Bombay, James Turner of Calcutta, to Maria Jane Hudson, of Rondeeosch, Cape Colony, South Africa.

DEATH.

DADYSETH—October 11, at her residence in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Mithibai, daughter of the late Mr. Curse tji Hormusji Dadyseth and wife of Dr. Heerjee Jehangir Dadyseth. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends. Funeral this evening at 3 P. M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MYLNE—October 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Ernest Mylne of a daughter.

PHILLIPOWSKY—October 11, at Calcutta, the wife of C E Phillipowsky, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets 5h. 38m. High water, 9·49m., 10·15n. Low water, 3·28m., 3·21a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Albert Press Company, meeting, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.

Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bancoora entered the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Sydney and Dumra entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Kagoshima Maru left on Monday.

THE TELANG ANNIVERSARY.—The Hindu Union Club will celebrate the Telang Anniversary at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock this evening, when Mr. V. K. Bhatavadekar, B. A., L.L. B., will deliver the address, and the Hon. Mr. Pherozesha M. Metha, C. I. E., will preside. All are cordially invited.

GAMBLING AT DADAR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kamla Nago, a Hindu, and nine others were charged, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at 1st Koombharwada, Dadar, and the rest with gaming therein with dice, cards, and money. The house was raided by Inspector Cauty on Sunday night, and the accused were arrested in the act of gambling. Some money was found on the ground. The keeper was fined Rs. 25 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Matunga Leper Asylum, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c., during the month of September:—Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Rs. 10 ; Mr. G. Mankar, a "Ganpatty" and illuminations in the temple ; Mr. S. M. More, Rs. 12 ; Mr. M. C. Kusumbekar, Rs. 5 ; Mr. K. M. S., Rs. 10 ; Messrs. V. M. Mone, Hema Nanshi, Manek Kurpar, Bhimshi Dharsee, Hansraj Patramal, Khetoo Anand, Narottamdas Kuberdas, Poonshi Ladha, Lakhamsi Nappoo, Peshoo Bharmal, Khetoo Naopar, Hirji Dharsi, and Byculla Bazaar, Dharavi, Lalwadi, and Fort Pao Bazaar merchants, sweets.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major W. S Delamain and Officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Company's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, commencing at 7 p. m., under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, bandmaster :—

March	Kathleen	Bennett
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel
Selection	Coster Songs	Godfrey
Glee	Who will o'er the downs so free	Pearsall
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran
Spanish Dance	La Paloma	Hermann

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The ninth biennial report of the Bombay Native Dispensary, including the Nasserwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary at Khetwadi, which has now been in existence for 66 years, has just been published. During the last two years the Institution has lost by death two of its most valuable helpers, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. Jamshedji Kharsedji Cama. Both these gentlemen always took a very keen interest in the Institution. The total funds at the beginning of the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,83,662. The income for the two years was Rs. 22,005 against Rs. 8,23,930, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,573 against Rs. 17,278. During the two years 100,229 patients of all castes received attention at the Institution, and of these 25,079 were Parsis, 33,566 were Hindus, 32,413 Mahomedans, 3,808 Christians, and 4,832 miscellaneous.

THE AGE OF ZARTHUSTRA.—A Navsari correspondent writes :—Mr Dinshaw D. Moolan, Public Prosecutor, Navsari delivered his third and last lecture before a large audience of several castes and creeds on the age and era of Zoroaster, the prophet of the Parsis. The lecture will, no doubt, create discussion among Orientalists and students of the Avesta the Vedas, etc., when published. Mr. Dinshaw Irani of Bombay has expressed his desire to pay the costs of its distribution gratis among the Parsis while some of the Parsi priests have requested to publish the lecture in toto. This essay places the several eras of the Mahabharata at 20,000 years, the High Veda at 60 to 80 thousand years, and the Ramayana at two lakhs of years, and he tried to prove that Zarthustra, the son of Porosasp, was the first prophet who flourished before the Ramayana and in the reign of Vistasp.

SAFE-GUARDING HIS PLANTATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mathurasing Dayal a Purdesi, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with causing grievous hurt to Sukia Sadoo, a Hindu boy, aged about fifteen. Mr. Asburry, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on Sunday last three boys amongst whom Sukia was one, ran after a kite through a vegetable plantation belonging to the accused. The latter who was then near his plantation, seeing the boys trampling down his young plants, chased them. He caught hold of Sukia and struck him with a bamboo stick on his forearm, fracturing one of the small bones.—The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Buchoo Soomar, a Mahomedan lad, aged about fourteen, was charged with stealing a purse containing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 75 from the pocket of Luximon Naraven, a Hindu. It appears that on Monday morning the complainant was going along the road towards Mazagon Bunder, when the accused ran past him, snatched the purse from his pocket and sat down on one side. The complainant went near him and asked him about the purse. The accused pointed out another person as the real culprit. Complainant, however, urged him to get up, and the purse was found under the seat. The accused denied the charge, stating that the purse was found where he was seated. He did not steal it. He, however, admitted one previous conviction. Being a juvenile offender he was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for six years.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE Marine Lines Maidan will be reserved for competitors on Thursday and Saturday mornings, 16th and 18th instant, and every morning from the 20th instant, till the end of the sports.

W. E. CRUM,
Joint Hon. Secy., A. & S. Meeting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th October 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.
To-morrow (Thursday)—At 8·45 p.m. Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).
No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
To-morrow (Thursday)—At 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.
2. There will be a special class for N C Officers of No 2 Coy during the drill on the evening of Thursday (to-morrow) at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
3. There will be a lecture for No 2 Coy at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th instant at 5 p m followed by a route march to Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
Members of No. 1 Company are invited to attend.
Dress :—Drill order with arms, patties and Field Service caps.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. V.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

ALTERATIONS TO THE COMPANY'S OBJECTS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard at the High Court yesterday a petition by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation praying that the alterations to the company's objects proposed to be effected by a certain special resolution may be confirmed by the court pursuant to the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895, and that with a view thereto all necessary directions be given and inquiries made. The petition was opposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, a shareholder and creditor of the company. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Stanhope Bayley and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the company, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. appeared for the opponent.

The petition of the company gave a history of its formation in September 1863, its capital, the objects for which it was established, the alterations made from time to time in the memorandum of association, the special resolutions by which new articles were added and old ones deleted, etc. The petition then stated that, by a circular dated 20th May 1902, the directors invited the attention of the shareholders to a special resolution intended to be proposed for substituting a new objects clause for the clause adopted in 1895. The directors, in the said circular, set out some of the reasons which, in their opinion, rendered an alteration of the existing memorandum of association necessary. By special resolution passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings of the company held on the 29th May and 19th June 1902 respectively, it was resolved that clause 3 of the memorandum of association be deleted, and a new clause substituted for it ; while article 148 was repealed. The petition gave numerous instances in which the power of developing the company's business seemed to be unnecessarily restricted by the terms of the company's memorandum of association. The present objects clause specified several places with and at which trade was to be carried on, and omitted to specify important centres of trade like the Straits Settlements, several parts of China, etc., which it was in the interest of the company that it should not be precluded from trading with. The petition also gave instances in which doubts had arisen as to the exact scope of the powers of the company as defined by the present objects clause, and gave reasons which led to the adoption of the special resolutions passed and confirmed in May and June 1902. The company, it was stated, has ample working capital and assets wherewith to work its business, and to extend the same without calling up its unpaid capital, and the company's assets were far more than sufficient to pay all its debts and to make good the whole of its paid up capital. No one, it was added, would be prejudiced by the intended alteration of the objects clause, and the company submitted that it was just and equitable that the special resolution in question should be confirmed by the court.

The opponent, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, in an affidavit of formidable proportions, stated at considerable length the disadvantages and losses which, he believed, would accrue to the company in case the court confirmed the special resolutions referred to in the petition. He had been a shareholder of the company for the last twenty-seven years, and was also a creditor for amounts deposited at interest ; had been in business for nearly half a century, and had experience of the import and export trade and of the cotton mills industry of Bombay. He took up the petition paragraph by paragraph and controverted most of the allegations made therein. He gave details of the discussion and correspondence he had had with former chairmen of the board of directors of the company. He said the company's resources would be utterly insufficient to enable it to launch into the wide sea of operations, agricultural commercial, financial, mining, manufacturing, etc., which would be brought within its scope under the new objects clause. The present capital, large as it is, has been in unison for the business which the company has hitherto been carrying on ; and has had to be supplemented by about one crore and sixty two lakhs of borrowed money ; and if the company was to engage in all the indefinite and varied operations now sought to be brought within its scope by the new objects clause, it was certain that it would have to borrow enormously more, and would be hampered in its operations by a huge load of debt. The past history of the company ever since its commencement has shown that in every business which the company has engaged in, other than its legitimate business in timber, it had eventually suffered losses which had all been paid out of and had diminished the profits in timber. In addition to his many contentions, Mr. Shroff objected to the validity of both the special resolutions, contending that the same had not been duly passed and confirmed, and were not valid, for the reasons he mentioned. In conclusion, he pointed to the unfairness of the procedure adopted at the instance of the special meetings. The objects clause and article 148 were, by consent of Mr. Shroff and other dissentient shareholders, allowed to be passed in 1895 on the distinct understanding that both should stand together. Article 148 was now alleged to be eliminated from the articles of association. The result was that, even if the court refused to sanction the objects clause—the article imposing limitations on the present objects clause having disappeared—the company would claim to have much more extensive powers than the shareholders intended to give it in 1895. Under the circumstances, Mr. Shroff prayed that the court would so alter and vary the objects clause now sought to be sanctioned, as to bring it into harmony with the present objects clause as controlled and limited by article 148, as it existed before its repeal by the special resolutions of May and June 1902.

Preliminary points of law were raised by counsel regarding the invalidity of the powers of attorney and regarding proxies, and the voting at the special meetings in question.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reserved the decision.

KIDNAPPING AND PROSELYTISING.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Khodabux Haidarbux, a Mahomedan, was prosecuted by Inspector Aldridge, on a charge of kidnapping a Portuguese girl named Mary Augelina Alvares, aged thirteen, from the lawful guardianship of her adoptive father Marceo Alvares. One Lalbi, a woman of bad repute, residing in Gilder street, was charged with abetting Khodabux in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that Mr. Alvares had brought up the girl since her childhood. About a month ago he sent her to the house of his daughter Mary Hertina, in Gilder street, as the latter was in a delicate state of health. Lalbi lived near Mary Hertina's house and in front of the premises was a water-pipe from which the girl used to fetch water for domestic purposes. On the morning of Wednesday the 8th instant, Lalbi met the girl at the water-pipe and proposed to her that if she embraced the Mahomedan faith, she would provide her with board and lodging and secured her a very good husband. The girl then did not give any positive reply to the proposal and went home. Two days after, Lalbi repeated her offer and pointing to the first accused Khodabux, who was present at the time, told her that he would take her to the Jumma musjid, where she was made to undergo the ceremony of conversion. Her disappearance was reported to the Police who subsequently arrested the accused. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT LAKE MANITOBA.

THE transport Lake Manitoba, Captain Owen Jones, sails to-morrow for Colombo, where she embarks over a thousand Boer Burghers, for conveyance to South Africa. From Bombay she takes the following details : 4 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 3 children, 7 men 2 women, and 9 children and one Boer Prisoner. The names of the officers are : Major F. P. Smyley, S. W. Border, Major E. F. K. Dawson, 3rd Rifle Brigade ; Lieut. E. A. Graham, 2nd Bedford ; Lieut. W. Sitwell R. F. A., Miss Tyson, Nursing Sister.

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FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Virjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
" F. C. Macrae	" G. R. Johnston,
" John Reed	" B. Atmaram
" Krishnarao N. Rane,	" Motilal Canjee.

His Lordship, on taking his seat on the Bench, ruled that the statement made by the fourth accused before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas was inadmissible in evidence.

Krishna Govind Yadav, a convict, cross-examined by Mr. Davur, said he was an ordinary forger. The art came to him naturally. He began forging documents four years ago, the first document forged by him was the will of Parshotam Ladha. It was done at the instance of Sanjana. He was paid Rs. 108 for the work done by him. Witness did not say at the last Criminal Session that, after he had quarreled with Sanjana, they never became reconciled. Witness first formed the acquaintance of Sanjana in the shop of Tarwalla, Gordhan Gopal was then present. Mangal, the servant of Tarwalla, sent witness a telegram at Poona. He was then at Satara, and when he went to Poona, he received the telegram and a letter from his mother.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902.

CURIOUS TALES FROM JAPAN.

THE Travelling Representative in the East on the staff of "Commercial Intelligence" has just sent home the first of a promised series of curious tales from Japan. It deals with Japanese Commercial Honour, and shows that our amusing little allies have still much to learn. Some weeks ago, we quoted Mr. Schroeder, a Yokohama journalist, who bluntly alleged that the moral conception of honesty, while it has been acquired by the educated few, in the majority of the Japanese people is absolutely wanting. They do not and cannot understand that anything that is to their advantage can possibly be dishonest. Our contemporary's correspondent, who writes from Kobe, holds views very similar to those of Mr. Schroeder. He tells of violations of the Copyright Convention and imitations of trade marks. Among the works of which pirated editions have been issued are Chambers's English Dictionary, Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, and Murray's Handbook on Japan, the last of these by a society at the head of which is a Marquis. Even when this gentleman was appealed to personally, it seems, he failed to stop the piracy, and it was only after great pressure was brought to bear on him that the copies were destroyed. Private printers accused of pirating, until recently, could point to the Government press which was printing school-books for which copyright had been obtained. Trade marks and labels are imitated to a disgraceful extent. In reply to the question: Why does not the foreigner aggrieved take the aggressor into court, the writer believes it to be worse than useless. The Clifford-Wilkinson case is cited in illustration. The label of a well-known mineral water had been imitated. The plaintiff obtained judgment, and on asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant from imitating the label in the future, the Judge declined to grant it, stating that as it was winter not many bottles of the water would be drunk, and very little harm would be done to the plaintiff. These matters, remarks the correspondent, may appear trivial in the eyes of the Japanese, but they create a feeling of distrust in the minds of the foreign business community which must be removed before closer financial relations are established between the two parties.

It is admitted that there is a very good field in Japan for the employment of foreign capital, but there is no security for foreign investors. That is the precise position. For some time past, we learn, several Japanese statesmen and financiers have been touring Europe and America with a view to influencing the influx of foreign capital into Japan for the purpose of developing her natural resources. The foreigner recognises the value of Japan's resources. Money could be profitably employed in the building of railways and electric tramways, the working of coal and other mines, the erection of flour mills, and, probably, the establishment of engineering works and ship-building yards. The present railways give very good returns, and can be greatly extended with advantage. The existing electric tramways pay handsome profits. The representative of "Commercial Intelligence" tells us there seems to be a good opening for a tramway in Yokohama, and one between Kobe-Hiogo and Osaka. The demand for coal is going up, and the existing mines will not be able to meet the requirements of the next few years. The erection of flour mills is already under consideration by local business men. With the growing tendency of the Japanese to do all their own engineering and ship-building work, it looks as though the existing works will not be able to meet requirements. Yet capitalists hesitate about letting their money go to Japan, for, under existing laws and conditions, foreign capital in Japan cannot be safeguarded. In short, says our informant: "So long as the laws prevent the acquisition of land by the foreigner—land being the basis of all security—so long will it be unsafe to invest money in Japan. In the fact that the Japanese are beginning to recognise this is the most serious obstacle to the development of their country is our ground for hope. The next is the cultivation of commercial honour which at the present moment is one of the most sickly of bantlings alive. The assertion that Japanese traders habitually repudiate contracts is a sweeping remark. A better class of Japanese is entering the ranks of traders, a class of men who faithfully keep their engagements. But it will take long to live down their unfortunate reputation, and up to the present the fact remains that no confidence exists between the resident foreign trading community and the Japanese. Revenue officials, inspectors, and policemen are perpetually prying round business establishments demanding information on every conceivable topic, rendering themselves an insufferable nuisance. In one case quoted the other day, a policeman walked into a chemist's premises and demanded to know how many bottles of aerated water were made each day. Another case of annoyance is recorded. Just lately a new tax has been imposed on the sellers of playing cards. The import duty on cards is 35 per cent., and, in addition to this, a seller of playing cards has to pay a tax of 60 yen per annum. The revenue authorities now require a 20 sen stamp to be affixed to each pack of cards, and in addition that a register be kept showing the purchaser of each pack. They even go further, for an inspector went into a place the other day examined the register, and demanded to know who each purchaser was and where he lived.

Childish interference of this kind is imported by the Japanese "authority" into everything he does. The foreigner can never be comfortable in such surroundings. The need for extensive improvements in commercial relationships was pointedly remarked by Sir William Bissett at the conclusion of his recent trip. He is understood to have endorsed the views of other writers as to the splendid field Japan would afford for the investment of foreign capital—but to have laid it down as imperative that the laws regarding the owning of land and the controlling of the railways shall be first amended. Meantime it is unpleasant to find that Japanese trade with Great Britain is declining. This is said to be due to the increased activity of our rivals, the completion of many large contracts for machinery and locomotives, and other minor causes, amongst which must be mentioned the methods of the British trader as compared with his German rival. The former, writes the correspondent, comes into the country and makes no attempt whatever to study local conditions; nor will he cultivate and make friends with the Japanese. He does not attempt to learn the language, which he expects to "pick up," and does his business through a banto, or broker. The first thing a German does on going to the country is to get a teacher for Japanese. He then makes it his business to study everything about the country, goes about making friends amongst the Japs, and thus is enabled to see what the native requires, instead of depending on the banto to tell him. Then, in conclusion, our countrymen at home receive the following solemn advice; If we are to hold our own in Japan, or anywhere in the Far East, we must adopt different methods, work harder and systematically, study local requirements and conditions, and, above all, raise ourselves in the estimation of the natives by cleaner living. It has been done in India, and it can be done in Japan.

PUBLIC BATHS IN BOMBAY.

ALTHOUGH it was the Executive Engineer who advised the provision in Bombay of public baths for experimental purposes those who have followed the question as it affects Municipal bodies must be prepared to grant the Corporation fullest sympathy in the action they took at the meeting on Monday. In Bombay the question of the "great unwashed" cannot be said to be of thrilling interest or of intense importance. Religious obligations demand that whether the Indian native will or no he must be washed at least once in the course of a day, and as a rule his ablations must be performed even more frequently. If, therefore, it were argued that baths should be provided on the score of health and cleanliness the necessity cannot be shown to be a crying one. But it seemed to be the idea of the members of the Corporation who supported the Executive Engineer's proposal that baths if instituted would pay, and would eventually become a source of handsome profit to the Corporation. This is a fallacy, as many English Corporations (perhaps Glasgow is the only real exception) have found to their cost. Public baths seldom pay; indeed some unfortunate municipalities at home have had to mourn substantial loss. The fact is that the outlay, except under exceptional circumstances, must always be greater than the revenue. Tramways have been municipalized and have become a source of great profit—the same result has followed the municipalization of gas, electric light and power, telephones and other undertakings of a similar character. But they are on a different plane altogether. Capital expenditure once met, current expenses never approach current income. In regard to baths, illogical as the statement may appear, experience has proved that the expenses nearly always exceed the income. And that is in England, where twopence, fourpence, and even sixpence is paid by a working man to obtain a bath. Here in Bombay anything above two pice would be regarded as extortionate by the unwashed public. It is very likely, indeed, that one pice would be nearer the mark as a standing fee for the use of a public bath in this city by the class of native who would frequent them. It is obvious therefore in view of the daily outlay that would be required that profits could not be large. If the Corporation had desired baths as a paying municipal concern it is to be feared they would have been sadly disappointed. Then even supposing that the Corporation could prevail upon themselves to give the city baths free of charge (and after all that would be the only logical thing to do if the Corporation decided to deal with the matter) the question is: would the Corporation water supply be equal, in such emergencies as present themselves in the hot season, to the demands made upon it by these baths? It must be remembered that if the baths were at all successful a great deal of water would pass through them daily; if fresh-water plunge baths were instituted they would have to be renewed daily with fresh supplies, for the exigencies of this climate would not allow of conditions prevailing in any way similar to those in vogue at home. Constantly renewed water would be absolutely essential in the case of a bath in Bombay, and especially as, if instituted at all, they could be for the use of the class of people among whom infectious disease is very rapidly disseminated. If the Corporation desire to institute a bath at all there seems to be no reason why they should not erect a free bath after the fashion of that existing at Back Bay; but if they intend to charge for the use of it, the object of its institution would be defeated, for it never would be used. The question of the provision of public baths in a city like Bombay seems to be a matter either for private or philanthropic enterprise, and it does not even seem worth while for the Corporation to experiment with it. To the public the action of the Corporation on Monday may have appeared strange, but in view of all the circumstances we can only think it was wise.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THROUGHOUT India the weather was very seasonable during the week for which the latest reports have been received. As a rule light showers have fallen all over the country, and the continued rain has secured good supplies of water for almost every part of the country. Only in a few districts have any complaints been made recently of a lack of moisture. In Madras good showers fell, and except in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Salem, and Madura there is plenty of water for irrigation, and the standing crops are in a very fair condition. Light rain was also received throughout Bengal, from whence come complaints of more damage to winter rice by floods in Jalpaiguri and other districts. There have also been losses of cattle from the same cause in the Nilphamari sub-division of the Rangpur district, and in Backergunge considerable damage to property has been occasioned by a cyclone. The bhadoi harvest which is now progressing is a good one, the outturn being estimated at 90 per cent. for the province. The prospects of winter rice continue fair, and there is no lack of water. Except in Benares, where more rain is required for the cultivation of late rice, sufficient rain has now been received in the United Provinces. The early autumn harvest is almost finished in places, and the fields are being prepared for the spring crop. The autumn harvest is also progressing in the Punjab, and in some places cotton is being picked. In Hissar the prospect of the standing crops is a bad one, but on other unirrigated areas they are doing fairly well, and on irrigated land their condition is very good. Insects have attacked some of the crops, and field rats have also committed serious ravages in Amritsar. In the North-West Frontier Province, where the monsoon has ceased, operations in view of the spring crops are being carried on in conjunction with the autumn harvest. Small worms have damaged the maize in parts of the Peshawar tahsil, but otherwise average prospects are held out. The stocks of food grains are quite sufficient for the requirements of the province. In the Central Provinces there was very little rain during the week, and more rain will be required in the northern and plateau districts if the autumn crops are to maintain their present good condition. The rice districts also are complaining of a lack of moisture, and prospects are very unfavourable in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Raipur. In Raipur the prolonged break in the rain is causing acute anxiety, and employers have already commenced to dismiss the labourers and to stop advances. In Raipur there is not sufficient moisture to admit of the winter sowings being proceeded with; otherwise the preparation of the land is in progress. The general prospects of Mysore are good although the country would be grateful for a little more rain. In Coorg, Berar, and Hyderabad the condition of the standing crops is good. In Rajputana and Central India, where there was no rain during the week, agricultural operations were being busily pushed forward. Fair prospects present themselves in Burma and Assam.

THE Duke of Connaught's two daughters will not, as has been reported, spend the winter in Germany, while the Duke and Duchess are in Egypt and India. They are to be at Clarence House under the charge of a chaperone, and are to study art and music with various professors. Both Princesses are musical, and Princess Patricia has a promising talent for painting.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 30th August 1902, was Rs. 1,988, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year by Rs. 436. The total earnings from 1st July to 30th August 1902 was Rs. 27,160, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 8,243.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 30th August 1902, was Rs. 11,065 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year by Rs. 2,706. The total earnings from 1st July to 30th August 1902 was Rs. 77,893, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 19,925.

THE Rajah of Telobin, who was recently taken to Singora by the Siamese authorities, has been permitted to return to his States; but the Rajah of Ligah, who was taken at the same time, is still held captive at Singora.

THERE is a report, more than likely to be true, that the King intends lending Pembroke Lodge in Richmond Park to Georgina Countess of Dudley, who has recently sold her house in Grosvenor-street to Mr. Pierpont Morgan's eldest son. Pembroke Lodge is the most coveted of the residences the King has at his disposal, and was for many years the residence of Lady Russell, the widow of the famous "Lord John."

A CURIOUS incident, hitherto unrecorded, happened at the garden party which ended the Trade Unions Congress. Mr. Asquith, who was present, was expected by some persons to speak, and at least one reporter had come for the special purpose of chronicling his speech. The only thing wanting was the consent of the trade unionists, who declined to give him an opportunity. The Liberal League may propose, but the Trade Unions Congress, it seems, can dispose. The result was that Mr. Asquith went away suffering from that most painful of complaints: an unspoken speech in his bosom.

IF things go on as they are doing now at Sandhurst future generations of British officers ought to be an improvement on those now at work. If the Military Education Committee had not reported as it did, it might have been taken as treason to suggest that British officers could possibly be better than they are. Be that as it may, an important change in the method of drilling the Sandhurst cadets has been made. Up to this term cadets were drilled by staff sergeants, not by officers. The Committee criticised this, remarking that it led the cadet, at the most impressionable period of his career, to think it beneath the dignity of an officer to teach them the elementary portion of their profession. This has been altered, and cadets are being drilled now by officers of their companies. These officers have also to put them through the course of musketry, which is a new feature of Sandhurst instruction. From this week onward the cadets are not to be allowed to sleep out of the College on Saturday nights. Hitherto they have been allowed week-end leave, extending from Saturday morning until Sunday night. Now all leave is to end at 11 p. m. on both Saturday and Sunday nights. What next?

A BIOGRAPH at the Alhambra Theatre is providing every night a very entertaining mixture of M. Jules Verne and Mr. H. G. Wells. The pictures represent a journey to the moon, M. Jules Verne having no doubt provided the idea of the voyagers being discharged out of a huge gun, and Mr. Wells having as certainly suggested the fights with the Selenites and the other adventures. The ingenuity with which the events of the journey are presented in a perfect sequence is remarkable. But really every honest man must quickly disabuse his mind of the simple belief that the camera and its first cousin the biograph never lie. You see the casket which contains the adventurers, flying through space, you see it strike the moon, you see the moon or part of it (as though the blow had caused the change) become suddenly lifesize, you see the earth (our earth) in its turn acting as moon to the moon, you see the adventurers attacked and forced to surrender, you see them escape and fight their way back to their casket, you see them (the laws of gravity being willing) drop off the moon back to the earth, you see them dive to the bottom of the ocean. When they come up to the surface they are not playing dominoes as in M. Verne's story, but as in that story a ship is providentially at hand which tows them. It seems as small thing to come safe to land after coming back to any part of the earth from the moon.

FIGHTING THE OCTOPUS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

(BY AN AMERICAN.)

WITH the Presidential election still two years in the future, the first bugle blast of the campaign has already sounded, and the United States from Maine to California is in a glow of pleasurable excitement, which is part of national politics.

It is not too much to say that since the dark and troublous days of '60, when the nomination of Lincoln made it certain that the Southern States would try to secede from the Union, there has been no such heavy gun fired to open a campaign as that discharged by Mr. Roosevelt in his recent speeches. At the very outset the President has put himself in conflict with the leaders of his own party, with the mighty captains of industry and kings of Wall-street, with the men in whose brain were formed the monopolistic schemes which have developed into the powerful trusts now octopus-like stretching their grasping arms all over and about the Republic of the West.

The President, writes "An American" in the "Daily Express", has declared war upon the trusts. He has mortally offended J. Pierpont Morgan, the living embodiment of the trust principle and its most active promulgator. He has alienated Senator Thomas C. Platt, who is the "boss" of New York State, and commonly credited with carrying the delegates from that State to Presidential conventions in his vest pocket. He has refused to listen to Senator Matthew S. Quay, that silent, shrewd leader and practical politician, who, despite the attempts of a great majority of the people and voters of Pennsylvania to depose him, continues to represent them at Washington, and direct the making of laws for the State by a Legislature composed of his creatures.

He has cut off from supporting his candidacy the leaders of the great industrial groups, the Standard Oil, the Beef Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust, and innumerable other trusts and combinations, representing all told a capitalisation of some £1,400,000,000!

DOING HIS DUTY.

Against this colossal combination of wealth, power and party, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, almost in spite of himself, one might say, wages war. Regardless of entreaties not to make the trusts a prominent issue for fear of defeat at the polls, and scornfully deaf to the threats of opposition to his candidacy from the leaders of his own party he insists that the trusts shall be controlled.

He does this because to use his own words, "I would rather be right than be President."

This alliance of the money kings with the professional politicians—the men who devote their lives to the service of their country for a consideration—might cause a less stouthearted man than Theodore Roosevelt to pause. The odds are great, but Roosevelt never has stopped to consider what might happen if he were to lose. He has always won, and now being convinced of the righteousness of his course, he will not turn back.

BITTER OPPOSITION.

As was to be expected, Mr. Roosevelt's bold words struck terror into the hearts of the Republican leaders.

They argued that nothing could be done by legislation to curb the trusts without causing a ruin of business interests and threatening the continuance of the era of prosperity. They said his ideas were impracticable. To all this the President replied that he was not seeking to destroy the trusts, but to render them harmless. In his speech at Cincinnati he urged the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of curbing their power.

The Republican leaders and the trust managers put their heads together. It was not a new experience for them to debate what should be done with a member of the party who, though holding a high position, declined to be guided by them. But never before had they been dealing with a man of Roosevelt's strength. It will be remembered that it was because of the fear of Roosevelt being a strong candidate for the nomination in 1904, and to get him out of the New York chair, that "Boss" Platt and his fellows insisted upon his taking the nomination for Vice-President in 1900.

The Vice-Presidency has always been regarded as a political graveyard. The assassin's bullet at Buffalo on September 5, just a year ago, upset all their carefully-laid plans. Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States through the very means which were employed to prevent him ever attaining to that office.

Now with the campaign of 1904 looming up pregnant with possibilities of the utmost importance to the country and the party, the leaders find themselves in opposition to the strong, fearless man whom they tried to shelve. He has outlined his platform without fear of bosses. He advocates Government control of trusts; Monroeism is a doctrine of defence, Cuban reciprocity is a national duty, and tariff problems should be the care of the country and not of a party.

THE POWER OF THE TRUSTS.

The power of the trusts is enormous. Many of the leaders of the Republican party are practically the creatures of the trusts. The mass of the people are in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's contention that the monopolies must be regulated and their evils suppressed, but any one acquainted with the inner workings of American politics will tell you that the voters under ordinary circumstances have very little to say in naming a Presidential candidate.

The "bosses," big and little, do that for them, and the ballots are cast for the man the politicians agree upon. But the present contest is not an ordinary one. Party lines promise to be broken. Mr. Roosevelt must show himself stronger than his party, stronger than the "bosses," stronger than the money kings, if he is to receive the nomination for the Presidency in 1904. Can he do it?

Those who believe in him, and they are to be numbered by millions among the citizens of the Republic—say he not only can, but will. There is no doubt Roosevelt is the strongest man the Republican party has had in the Presidential chair since the time of Lincoln. He is immensely popular, his life is typical of the best that the conditions in the United States produce. He is honest, fearless, aggressive when he feels his course of action is right, and determined to finish whatever he begins. He compelled Mr. Platt to refrain from opposing endorsement of his candidacy in the New York State Convention. He forced other bosses to drop the open opposition which they threatened.

As member of the New York Legislature, Police Commissioner in New York, Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York, and now President Theodore Roosevelt has, it might almost be said, been marked by destiny to do great work. So far he has gained victory after victory. He has not tasted defeat. His greatest fight is before him.

IT is reported, says the "Penang Gazette", that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to dismiss many of its Japanese employees in foreign branches and employ foreigners instead. The present staff of the Bombay branch consists of the manager and four other Japanese, and it is intended to employ foreigners to do the work of three of the Japanese clerks, who will be dispensed with.

STRADBROKE, in Suffolk, has been the scene of a remarkable harvest feat this wet season. A local farmer carted a field of wheat during the morning, threshed it in the afternoon, sold and delivered it to a local miller early in the evening, the miller ran some through his mill, and within four-and-twenty hours of the wheat being taken from the field in which it had grown, he had sold flour that had been manufactured from it. This is probably a record in this unfavourable harvest season.

IT is announced that the Duchess of Buccleuch has recovered the valuable bracelet which was lost during the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey. It was a present from Queen Victoria, and specially prized on that account. The bracelet was returned by a lady of rank a few days since. It had become attached to a Coronation robe, and had remained there when it was folded and laid away. The lady had been from home since then, and it was on her return that a maid was ordered to examine the robe. Then the bracelet was found.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

LONDON, Oct 14.

It is believed that a Transvaal Loan of thirty to thirty five millions will be announced early in the session.

CHINA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

CONCESSIONS TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMPANIES.

Petroleum, coal, and iron concessions, covering sixteen counties in Szechuan, have been granted to separate English and French Companies.

CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA.

BIG BATTLE PROCEEDING.

The Civil War in Venezuela seems to be approaching a decisive stage.

An engagement has begun at La Victoria between President Castro with 4,100 men and fifteen guns, and the Revolutionists, who are under General Mator, number 6,000 men with twenty two guns. The Revolutionists almost completely encircle Caracas.

THE AMERICAN COAL FAMINE.

DEMANDS FROM CANADA FOR BRITISH COAL.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities has telegraphed to the Provost of Glasgow to ask Scotch owners to give Central Canada, which is dependent upon American coal, preference regarding coal exports.

An important conference was held at Washington yesterday night between President Roosevelt, Minister Root, Pierpont Morgan, and several leading mine-owners. It was agreed that President Roosevelt shall appoint a small commission to deal with all questions between owners and employees. The miners are to resume work as soon as the commission is constituted and are to cease interference with Non-Unionists. The scarcity of fuel is such that the people of Chicago are seizing the wood paving.

BRITAIN AND SIAM.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

LONDON, October 14.

The Siamese Special Envoy has also settled certain Anglo-Siamese questions. He sails for Siam in a fortnight.

THE BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION.

SPEECHES BY THE LEADERS.

The Boer Generals arrived in Paris this morning The Nationalist Leaders welcomed them, and cheering crowds lined the route to their hotel. M. Delcasse received them unofficially.

LATER.

The Boer Generals were entertained at dinner at a restaurant in Paris yesterday evening. They were greeted by cheering crowds. Their carriage was preceded by municipal guards. Botha, De Wet, and Delarey made moderate speeches, dwelling on their affection for France, and referring to the French blood that was in Boer veins.

AIRSHIP FATALITY.

TWO AERONAUTS KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A Brazilian, named DeBradsky, and an assistant this morning navigated DeBradsky's airship across Paris, manœuvring her easily. As the ship was descending at St. Denis, the steel ropes supporting the car broke and the occupants fell a distance of 350 feet and were killed.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

The Porte, in a circular to the Powers, complains of Bulgaria's inadequate supervision of the Frontier enabling bands to cross and return. The circular asserts that the monastery at Rilo in Bulgaria is the invaders' headquarters.

THE KING AND LORD KITCHENER.

A FAREWELL LUNCHEON.

The King entertained Lord Kitchener to-day at a farewell luncheon at Buckingham Palace. Lord Roberts and the American Generals Corbin, Young, and Wood were present. Subsequently the King received and conferred on all the available members of Lord Kitchener's South African staff the second South African medal of which they are the first recipients.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINISTRY.

PREPARED TO CONSIDER SUGGESTIONS.

In view of the opening of Parliament and of the continuance or downfall of the Ministry depending upon the Education Bill it is worthy of note that the "Standard" in an article, which is apparently inspired, states that the Government, while adhering to the main principle of the Bill, is prepared to entertain suggestions, irrespective of party, which are calculated to improve its working.

WEAVERS' STRIKE AT MADRAS.

DIFFICULTY WITH IMPORTED WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

Sixty-two Mahomedan weavers imported from Bombay to work at the Buckingham Mills in the place of the old hands who struck work recently went on strike yesterday demanding a lump sum instead of daily batta. To-day all the Bombay weavers have gone on strike. The authorities have decided to allow the men to remain out.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLERS, MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

SCALE OF THEIR PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The newly created appointments of Assistant Controllers of Military Accounts in the four Commands are to carry a pay of Rs. 600, rising in five years to Rs. 800 monthly. The names of the officers holding them will be shown separately in departmental lists immediately after the graded list of officers of the department. Vacancies will be filled by the Government of India by selection, and will be open to members of Subordinate Accounts Service of the department. Outsiders, however, to be eligible when efficient and capable candidates are not available in the department.

THE MILITARY DEPATMENT.

The office of the Military Department will open in Calcutta on the 3rd of November, urgent cases, however, being received up to the 7th of November in Simla.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

General Vousden, Inspector-General of Cavalry, left Simla to-day on a tour.

THE HON. MR. FINLAY.

The Hon. Mr. Finlay leaves to-morrow for home.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Fanshawe, the Postmaster-General, is now convalescent.

PAY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

It has been ruled that the recent increase of two pence daily to the pay of British soldiers is admissible also to the men of the Unattached List, including those in departmental employ provided they are drawing sterling pay.

THE U. S. COAL STRIKE.

EFFECT ON POLITICS.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, 14th instant, states :—

It is reported from New York that the continuance of the American coal strike may have an important bearing on domestic politics as it encourages the Democrats to hope that they will carry the forthcoming state elections.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

The "Englishman's" London corresponden cables :—

The French Colony in Siam is beginning to protest energetically against the Franco-Siamese Convention as disastrous to the interests of the Republic. It asks the Chamber to defer their sanction.

The correspondent of the "Standard" in Paris states that M. Hanotaux also disapproves of the convention.

CHARGE OF EXTORTING MONEY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

POONA, Oct. 14

Mr. Branden, Assistant Collector, gave judgment in the case in which Mr. Perozshah Pallonji Contractor, of Mysore, charged Private Henton of the Shropshire Light Infantry and his wife with intimidation in order to extort money. Mr. Perozshah came to Poona to see his family in September last. On the 24th and 27th of that month he received letters from Mrs. Henton, and another one on the 29th from her husband, threatening to cause him injury by disgracing him with certain reports of his conviction in the court of justice some twenty years ago. Mrs. Henton also went to the Parsee high priest in order to expose Mr. Pallonji, and threatening to take criminal proceedings against him unless be paid a certain sum of money to Private Henton. Although warned not to do so he insisted joining his wife in exposing the said Mr. Perozshah, and the latter instituted proceedings before Mr. Branden Assistant Collector, accordingly charging the husband under Section 385, Indian Penal Code. The case was heard and the decision was given to-day. Complainant put in some letters which contained threats, and other documentary evidence principally consisting of a release bond given by accused No. 1 in 1900 on payment by the complainant of Rs. 500 as maintainance of a child which was alleged to be that of the complainant. Two judgments of Mysore Magistrates in two complaints made by her for maintenance, one of which in August, 1901, she had withdrawn, admitting the genuineness of the release, and the other which was dismissed in June, 1902, were also put in

The Magistrate, in passing judgment, remarked that he was convinced that accused had been making attempts to extort money from complainant, so much so that she had filed another complaint for the third time in the Cantonment Court, Poona, taking advantage of his (complainant's) presence here for a few days. Accused No.2 was originally an inhabitant of Mysore. Complainant was now a Government Mail Contractor. After the release above mentioned accused No. 1 married Private Henton. The Magistrate convicting Mrs. Henton under the said Section sentenced her to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate discharged Private Henton, remarking that he had joined in the commission of extorting money.

After judgment had been passed, complainant and his pleader, Mr. Merwanji Framji, and some friends were talking on the verandah downstairs, Private Henton, apparently annoyed at the sentence passed on his wife, suddenly came up to the complainant, assaulted him, and knocked down his turban. Complainant cried out for police. Lieutenant Wilson, who was present in court to watch the case, came on the scene, and prevented Private Henton from committing further mischief. Mr. Branden came to the window and immediately ordered Private Henton to be detained. He took down the complainant's statement, framed a charge and referred the matter to the Officer commanding the regiment, whether he had any objection to try the soldier civilly. Private Henton was in the meantime bound over in a bail bond of Rs. 100 to appear for his trial. Further hearing takes place on the 3rd proximo.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ACCOMMODATION FOR UNOFFICIAL VISITORS.

WANT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 14.

The Hindu holiday of Dussera has solely delayed the work in the camp. Coolies employed the elsewhere have had a most prosperous time. Their pay has been good and its payment assured; hence when their holidays arrived it found them with sufficent funds to enable them to dispense with work, much to the inconvenience of the camp officials. A larger amount of coolie labour is urgently needed both for camps and railway work. Gangs are arriving daily by rail from the surrounding districts, yet there is work for many more. Allotments to camp No. 3 have now all been made. No further applications can be considered.

The Government in their Darbar arrangements provided a limited amount of accommodation for unofficial visitors, with the idea of supplementing the existing hotel accommodation not of supplanting it. These facilities are now exhausted, and the authorities are unable to, in any way, extend the provisions already accomplished. Further action must now depend upon private enterprise, and to this the public who have not yet made their arrangements must look. There are rumours of two such enterprises being vigorously worked. Both are wished success and prosperity by the Durbar officials who gladly welcome this supplement to their now accomplished work. During the last few days various camps have been visited by numerous agents from native States. These gentlemen for the most part have simply visited the camp side, and having inspected it promptly departed from Delhi. The first detachment of military have arrived in camp. The 32nd Pioneers are in evidence on the side of the proposed cantonment.

Arrangements are now being considered for all the important functions at Delhi. The programme of Lord Curzon's arrival at Delhi and procession on Monday, December 29th, will probably be as follows:—The Viceroy will arrive at Delhi at 11-30 a m., and will receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the station on their arrival from Bombay about fifteen minutes later. Royal salutes will be fired on the arrival of both the Viceroy and the Duke, and the Viceroy will exchange greetings with the principal officers of Government and with the ruling Chiefs, including those who will not take part in the elephant procession. The Viceroy, with the Duke and Duchess, will leave the station about 12 noon, proceed via Queen's Road, Lothian Road, round the Jumma Musjid and hospital, through Chandni Chouk, Fattehpur Bazar, over the Dufferin Bridge, through the Mori Gate, and over the ridge by the flagstaff tower to the camp. Government guests who do not take part in the procession will be provided with seats at the Jumma Musjid.

The following troops will probably head the procession:—A squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards; "H" Battery, R, H A; three squadrons, 4th Dragoon Guards; the Officer commanding the Viceroy's escort; the Chief Herald and Trumpeters, Viceroy's Bodyguard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps. Then will follow on elephants the staffs of the Viceroy and the Duke, and immediately after them the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and the Duke and Duchess on State elephants. Some fifty or sixty of the ruling Chiefs of India will follow on elephants, which will march in pairs. Then will come, in carriages, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, with their suites and escorts, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with his escort, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-General commanding in Bengal, on horseback, with staffs and escorts of British Cavalry. Next in carriages follow the Lieutenant-Governors of Burma, Bengal, and the United Provinces, with staffs and escort; members of the Viceroy's Council; Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with the Khan of Khelat and Baluch Chiefs; and the Chief Commissioner, N.W. Frontier Provinces, and a Pathan Chief will come next on horses; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, with the 11th Bengal Lancers completing the procession, whose enormous length can be guaged by the above details. Full dress, will, of course, be worn on the occasion.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MALLABY.

Captain Mallaby's death was deplored little more than ten days ago. Since this officer was in Delhi superintending the arrangements for Press and Consular camps, of both of which he was in charge, the press owe him a debt of gratitude for the arrangements for their reception and comfort, which he initiated.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A successful concert, followed by a dance, arranged by the officers of H. M. Customs Preventive service, Bombay, was given last night in the Town Hall in aid of the Tamil Mission School, Dharavi. The entertainment was held under the patronage of the Hon. Dr. John Pollen and Mr E. Gray, and its laudable object accounted for the good audience. The central hall was well arranged, banners of variegated colours being hung across the ceiling, while the organ platform, which was converted into a stage, was tastefully decorated. The whole arrangement for the entertainment was carried out by the members of the committee which consisted of Messrs J Walsh, D. Wilson, T. Potts, and H. Lorimer (Secretary), and W. Tyler (Manager), and they might be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The first part of the programme, which was a very entertaining one, consisted of songs, comic songs, banjo trio, solo (English concertina), mandoline solo, duet, and a skirt dance. The ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the various intrumental and vocal items were Miss I Mungaven, Miss D. Hunter, Miss M. Hunter, Miss Jones, Mrs. Dove, Messrs Seymour Dove, R. Briscoe, W. Tyler, W. E. Rice, Oliver Perkin, Downes, and D'Costa, all of whom acquitted themselves creditably. The concert was followed by a dance, which contained some ten items and formed the second part of the programme. The dancing was continued up till a late hour in the morning. Messrs C. V. Louth and R. Briscoe acted as Masters of Ceremonies.

Some of our Japanese friends are evidently making up for lost time. One of them has just invented a new kind of a cork-screw and got it patented. It only requires eight operations before you get ready to let the cork know that its time has come. 1. You use the cork-screw as though it was an ordinary cork-screw and screw it into the cork, but you must not forget yourself and pull out the cork. That would finish everything at once and leave nothing to do for the patent. Of course you have the diagram with you with detailed instructions what to do to draw that cork; 2. You pull No. 2 with two fingers; 3. This has the effect that a pipe inclines towards No. 4, the handle; 4. Upon this something gives way. Part No. 5 now bends; 5. You lower it; 6. Hook No. 6 to the mouth of the bottle, which presumably is a patent bottle too, so that you find a place to which to hook the hook to. 7. Now press on part No. 7 and firmly hold the neck of the bottle with one hand; 8. The serious and practical part of the work begins: You now work the handle up and down with the hand you have left. "And then the cork will gradually come out." Just think of the millions of corks that have been ruthlessly torn with a rude, brutal jerk from the mouth of loving bottles before this benevolent invention was made.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 14.

This afternoon his Worship Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur framed a charge against E. L. Baber, Engineer of the Calicut-Azikhal Extension, Madras Railway, of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,534, nine annas, and nine pies, and committed him to stand his trial at the next High Court sessions.

CHOLERA AT BANGALORE.

DIED ON THE HONEYMOON.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Bloxham, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, who came here five days ago to spend his honeymoon, was attacked by cholera yesterday morning, and died at noon. He evidently brought the infection from Madras.

MYSORE DUSSERA PARADE.

STAMPEDE OF HORSES.

SOLDIERS AND SPECTATORS INJURED.

The Dussera festival was brought to a close on Sunday afternoon with the usual procession through the streets to the parade ground. The Maharaja of Mysore rode on an elephant, escorted by State troops, but the parade was marred by an unfortunate incident which created considerable commotion for the time being among the crowds.

Some rockets fell among the horses and caused them to stampede, two officers and several troopers being thrown and several injured, including the officers. Three spectators were trampled upon and had to be removed to the hospital. One horse jumped down a well and broke its back.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Major F. H. J. Birch, R. G. A., is deputed to superintend the work of transport enumeration officers during the cold weather and to visit native States in connection with the question of transport and supply for Government purposes.

It has been decided to discontinue the arrangement hitherto in force whereby a reserve stock of coal has been maintained at Colaba for supply to the Indian trooping service.

The addition of thirty-seven assistant surgeons to the Indian Subordinate Medical Service has been sanctioned in consequence of the formation of the Army Bearer Corps. They will be distributed as follows:—One senior assistant surgeon and honorary captain each to (a) the Punjab and Bengal; (b) Madras; and (c) Bombay; one senior assistant surgeon and honorary Lieutenant to the Punjab and Bengal, while of the assistant surgeons seventeen go to the Punjab and Bengal, seven to Madras, and nine to Bombay.

It has been decided that officers joining the Supply and Transport Corps are within twelve months of their probationary period to pass an examination in Indian Military Law and the Indian articles of war similar to that required for regimental officers. District Transport Officers and Officers commanding transport units are to pass this examination by the 1st October next year and junior officers within two years.

On the departure of the 2nd York and Lancasters for home 2nd-Lieutenants Manson and Thornhill will be posted for appointment to the Staff Corps, Bengal, and 2nd-Lieutenant Shaw for appointment to the Staff Corps, Bombay.

The following officers of the Bombay Army have qualified for Staff employ:—Captains Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Pinney, 1st Central India Horse.

Messrs. Gale and Polden issue three new works this week. First of this is one which Captain de Gruyther has revised and remodelled his Tactics for Beginners on the lessons learnt in the South African Campaign. The work was compiled from the drill books and the writings of well-known soldiers, with a view to assisting beginners in overcoming the difficulties they have to contend with. It is strongly recommended by military experts.—"On Outpost Duty: What to do and How to do it;" and "On Guard: What to do and How to do it," by Colonel M. Quayle Jones, C. B., are two of Messrs. Gale and Polden's wonderful six penny series of military handbooks.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 14TH—Hogg, Captain, Beng, 9th Gurkha Rifles, from leave from England.

Webster, Major, Beng, 12th B. I., from leave from England.

Sanderson, Lt., Beng., 1st Yorks Regt., on duty from England.

Bailey, Lt., Beng, R H A, from leave from England.

Smith, Major, Beng. R F A, from leave from England.

Beresford, Major, Beng., 3rd Sikhs, from furlough from England.

Templer, Major, Punj. 5th Cavalry, from leave from England.

Booth, Capt. Punj. R H A, from leave from England.

Bruce, Major, Punj. 5th Gurkha Rifles, on furlough from Abbottabad.

Wyatt, Lieut, Punj, R F A, from leave from Australia.

Harbottle, Capt, Punj, IV. B Lancers, from leave from Australia.

Lund, Lt.-Col, Punj, 9th Lancers, from leave from England.

Carey, Major, Punj. E Lancers Regt, from leave from England.

Cunningham, Lt, Punj, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, from leave from England.

Yale, Lt.-Col, Bo, 2 West-York Regt, on duty from leave from England,

Neill, Capt, Bo, The Royal Scots, on exchange from England

Nash, Capt, Bo. The Royal Scots, on duty from Poona.

Dickson, Capt, Bo, S and T Corps, off leave from England.

Kinsman, Lt, Bo. The Connaught Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Brackenbury, Capt., Bo. 5th L I., on duty from South Africa.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 14.—Mayne, Lt. Bo 3rd Cavalry, on leave to England.

Cumberley Capt Bo 23rd Rifles on leave to Quetta

Birley, Capt. Bo R F A on leave to Karachi.

Robinson Major Bo R F A, to rejoin to Ahmedabad.

Tinley Lt-Col., Bo 1st Lancers to rejoin to Poona.

Meill, Capt. Bo Royal Scots, to Poona.

Webster Major, Beng., 12th B I from leave to Benares.

Hogg Capt Beng 8th Gurkhas from leave to Lansdowne.

Scott Capt Punj Cameronians to rejoin to Newshera.

Cunyngham Lt Punj Gordon Highlanders to join to Sialkote.

Lund Lt-Col., Punj 9th Lancers to rejoin to Sialkote.

Wyatt Lt Punj R F A to rejoin to Rawalpindi

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CYCLONE AT SICILY.

GERMAN STEAMER FOUNDERS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Sept. 27th.—A cyclone, accompanied by a deluge of rain, and lasting 24 hours, has swept the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. At Catania, a seaport at the foot of Mount Etna, a German steamer foundered. Great havoc was caused by the swollen streams of the island. It is estimated that 400 persons perished at Modica, an inland town, 45 miles south-west of Syracuse. One hundred bodies have been recovered. The flood swept everything from the ground floors of all houses in the lower lying streets, while inland the torrents destroyed bridges and roads. Several houses, with their inmates, at Scicli were swept away. The volcanoes Stromboli and Vulcano in the Lipari Islands of the Mediterranean are both active.

THE MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.

London, Sept. 27th.—Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and President of the Royal Commission which is reviewing the sentences passed under martial law in South Africa, has, with other members of the Commission, visited Pretoria and Maritzburg.

The Commissioners will start homewards on October 8. They will not draft their report until they return to England.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

London, Sept. 27.—The War Losses Additional Compensation Loan Bill has been read in the Cape Parliament the second time. Mr. J. W. Sauer urged upon the Imperial Government that it ought to pay for the losses sustained where the Imperial troops engaged in the colony were colonials. Compensation ought also to be paid to convicted rebels whose goods and stock had been requisitioned in a similar manner to those of other persons.

MR. HOFMEYER INTERVIEWED.

OPTIMISTIC VIEWS.

London, Sept. 27.—Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer, formerly leader of the Africander Bond, has been interviewed in London in regard to the situation in South Africa. He expressed optimistic views as to the future, and said that if palliative measures were passed the Dutch and English would get on well together.

PRIVATE BILL PROCEDURE.

STATEMENT BY LORD DUDLEY.

London, Sept. 28.—Lord Dudley, the new Viceroy of Ireland, yesterday received a deputation from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. He announced, in reply to representations on the subject, that the Government would be favourably disposed towards a Bill to obviate the inconvenience and expense at present attending private Bill procedure in the Imperial Parliament.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

20 PERSONS KILLED; 50 INJURED.

London, Sept. 28.—A shocking railway accident occurred yesterday at Arleux, in France.

The express from Lille to Paris, owing to a pointsman's error, was deflected off the main line into a short siding which was undergoing repairs.

The result was the train telescoped. Twenty passengers were killed on the spot, and 50 others were injured, several fatally.

A MARWARI IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Baijnath Narhalmull, a Marwari formerly in the employ of the firm of Jitmull Kanayalal, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a "munim" in respect of Rs. 51,465 and with causing false and fraudulent entries to be made in the books of account of the said firm of Jitmull Kanayalal, by Moolidhar Kondanlal, a "goomashta" in the service of the above firm.

Mr. Bhalshanker, solicitor, with Mr. Velioker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Complainant in his information said that he was a clerk in the service of the firm of Jitmull Kanayalal carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road. He knew one Baijnath Noharmull who acted as the "munim" of his master's firm in Bombay from the Samvat year 1954. Accused left his master's service in the month of Bhadarwa last year without giving them any notice. His masters then deputed one Rameshwar Javalsprasad to look into the accounts of the dealings and transactions of their firm during the time the accused acted as their "munim" and to make inquiries regarding such accounts. During the time that the accused acted as business manager, complainant acted under him as a general "goomashta" of the firm, kept accounts, wrote entries in the various books of the firm under the direction of the accused, and transacted such business as he was directed to transact by the accused. He was personally acquainted with almost all the transactions hereinafter set out, and he (complainant) was able to say of his own personal knowledge that the account of one Nagormall was opened in the books of his masters' firm by direction of the accused and he operated upon the said account as if it was his own accounts. He also knew that in the said account of Nagormall for the Samvat year 1953 extensive transactions were entered in respect of cotton, wheat, rapeseed, linseed, silver, and other similar transactions called and known as galla. The whole of the Bombay business of his masters' firm and its cash securities and properties were entrusted to the accused as the "munim" and trusted head of the firm, and every transaction was entered into by his order and under his (accused's) direction. He was from time to time asked by the accused to write entries appertaining to the said account of Nagormull for the year 1953 in the various books of the firm. The transactions for the said year amounted to nearly Rs 51,465-14-0. The firm under the orders and directions of the accused kept a book called "katcha notha" wherein all transactions were entered as soon as the same were entered into, but in some instances the name of person on whose account such transaction was entered into was kept blank by the order and direction of the accused. Those entries were afterwards transferred into the fair (or paka) book in which also some of such blanks were kept under the direction of the accused. The accused subsequently to the date of entering into the said transaction sometimes used to cause him and sometimes other "goomashtas" of the firm to fill in the blank inserting therein the name of Nagormull, and at times he used to get names originally put in to be struck out of the entries and get the name of Nago mull substituted in their place, and by causing such entries and alterations to be made he used to carry the profits made on such transations by the firm to the credit of his said account of Nagormull so as to appropriate the profits made in those transactions to his own use instead of that of the firm. The accused had from time to time withdrawn several sums aggregating to about Rs. 37,900 in cash from the funds of the said firm entrusted to him and after debiting the same to the account of the said Nagormull he had misappropriated the same to his own use, and he had caused several other payments to be made on his account after entering the same into the said account of Nagormull by causing book entries to be made in respect thereof including a sum of Rs. 1,753-3-8 appertaining to the transactions of the Samvat year 1955. In all Rs. 51,465-14-0 were entered on the debit side of the said account for the Samvat year 1956. The accused had also withdrawn from the said firm the following sums of money after debiting the same to the respective accounts mentioned therein representing that the same were paid to one Gangajal, who denied having received any of the said sums or having had an account with the said firm. Those sums of money were Rs. 500 and Rs. 2 590-9-3.

Evidence was recorded during the day and the case was adjourned.

THE announcement that the King's coachmen will henceforth wear "billy-cock" hats instead of top hats for informal purposes in the country has prompted the "Westminster Gazette" to give the derivation of the word "billy-cock" as follows:—"A corruption, as it is supposed, of 'bully-cocked'—a term used in the eighteenth century, and signifying hats cocked after the fashion of the bullies of the period." This derivation is wrong. The word is really derived from the name of William Coke, of Holkham, who became first Earl of Leicester and was a famous agriculturist. There is still a fashionable hatter in London who will send in your bill set forth like this—"To one William Coke hat—so much."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THE RUBBER-FILLED GOLF BALL.

HUNTING NOTES.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

THE football teams were busy on Saturday, which was the most interesting day we have had so far. Already the weeding-out process in the Challenge Cup Competition has commenced, fourteen matches in the preliminary round the qualifying competition, being played. Among the senior League clubs the match at Newcastle between the United of that town and Sheffield Wednesday provided the greatest interest. Neither club had till Saturday experienced a defeat this season, and in the preceding week the Wednesday had met an unbeaten club—Middlesbrough—and after a finely-contested game had won by two clear goals. But in this they were on their own ground, Saturday's match was away from home, and there is a wide difference in the quality of Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Sheffield's defeat, therefore, by three goals to nothing, was not surprising. There are few more capable teams than Newcastle, but we cannot help thinking that it is somewhat too early to prophecy, as many are doing, that the championship will fall to them. Their achievement on Saturday was excellent, as was also their performance at Everton. The chances and changes in football, however, are as dramatic and unexplainable as they are in cricket. Witness Everton's own performance. Their unfortunate lapse is as enigmatic as was Mr. C. B. Fry's comparative failure in the cricket field this year. Their defeats were not, it is true, such terrible affairs, but it is not a very pleasant experience for a team which finished last season in the next place to the champions to be beaten at the opening of the season by two newly-promoted clubs. Their form was rather better on Saturday, but it was another evidence of the inexplicable collapse of the team that they were unable to make more than a draw of their match against the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The champions—Sunderland—were playing away against Sheffield United, and were beaten by one goal to nothing. The United are a clever team, specially on their own ground, but it is beyond doubt that on form Sunderland are superior, and had the game been played on the latter's ground Sheffield might have had a different tale to tell. Those old opponents, Notts Forest and Derby County, met at Nottingham, and as usual provided an excellent game, the County winning by three goals to two. The result must have been very disappointing to the supporters of the Forest team, who, with their fine defence, were looked upon to win. Up to Saturday, with a score of four goals, they had won thrice, while the County had enjoyed a varied experience. Derby began the season by falling badly at Wolverhampton, drew with Aston Villa, and then administered a severe beating to Notts County. The match at Aston between the Villa and Bury excited a great deal of local interest and attracted about 20,000 spectators. The home team played rather a better game, but had to be content with divided honours, the result being a draw o two goals each.

The meeting of Grimsby and the Blackburn Rovers at Grimsby, proved a good contest, and the home team secured a surprisingly easy victory: four goals to one. The Rovers' defeat is the third they have experienced, but having been successful over such a strong combination as that of Sheffield United, they were expected to win Saturday's match. This is Grimsby's first win this season, and they have two reverses against them. A very close game between the Bolton Wanderers and Notts County at Bolton, ended in a defeat for the home side by the margin of one goal. This narrow victory reflects as much credit on the defeated team as on Notts County, for Bolton were hardly expected to hold their own even though playing on their own ground. On the last occasion that Liverpool and Stoke met on the ground of the first-named team, five members of the Stoke Club were seized with illness on the field, and being thus handicapped the visitors were easily defeated by seven goals. Saturday's match at the same venue, however, proved a very different affair. Seldom has Stoke been seen in better trim, and an exceedingly keen struggle resulted in a draw, one goal being scored on either side. Dangerous as Stoke sometimes are at home, they are not often to be relied upon away, so that a win for Liverpool would not have been surprising. More than usual interest centered in the meeting of Middlesbrough and West Bromwich Albion since the two clubs which were elevated to the First Division as the result of last season's play were engaged. Both clubs had similar records, each having won two games and lost one. Middlesbrough defeated the Blackburn Rovers and Everton, and then came to grief before Sheffield Wednesday, while the Albion, after defeating Everton, fell to Notts County, and followed this up by disposing of the Bolton Wanderers. Judging by their records, therefore, the two teams were pretty evently balanced, and the result of the draw of one goal to each side may be taken as a fair criterion of their strength. Not much importance was attached to the games in the Southern League. Fourteen clubs were engaged, four home teams winning their matches, while two were defeated. Tottenham Hotspurs and Wellingborough provided the most interesting match, which was the only one played in London. The home team won easily by six goals to one. Nothing but a victory for them could have been expected, notwithstanding the very creditable draw that the Queen's Park Rangers made at Tottenham a fortnight ago. Portsmouth received a visit from the Rangers, whom they defeated by two goals to one. Brentford and the Bristol Rovers met at Brentford, the visitors winning by two goals to nothing. This is their third win this season. The Kettering vs. Millwall' match, at Kettering, resulted in a pointless draw. The visitors are showing very poor form this season, Northampton beating them on their own ground, and the Hotspurs treating them in a similar manner at Tottenham. Swindon on their own ground managed to beat Luton by two goals to one; Reading visiting New Brompton won easily by the margin of four goals; while Watford received a visit from Northampton, whom they defeated by the only goal scored in the match.

Mr. Mark Newsome (Yorks) presided at the annual meeting of the Rugby Union, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in the absence of Mr. S. H. Fox (president). Mr. Cail (treasurer) gave an eminently satisfactory account of the financial position, and showed that the process of diminution had been exhausted. Twenty-two new clubs had joined as compared with the previous year; last year the number of clubs was 263, compared with 254 in the previous year. The chairman, in returning thanks for his election as president, complained somewhat bitterly of the "hardships" which Yorkshire had endured in the process of the disintegration of the county team. Their player he observed, had been taken away from them at all times and in all seasons, and in many instances not in an honourable manner. When the players said they wanted to go, the committee said, "You can go; good-bye," and never used any influence to induce them to remain. Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire were recruiting their ranks with Public School boys; they had got through their difficulties, and he looked forward with confidence to the White Rose before long playing for the highest honours in the Rugby football world. Mr. Rowland Hill, secretary read the following interesting document: —"In consequence of representations from influential foreign bodies, the Rugby Union committee, after consultation with the committee of the Football Association, are of opinion that matches between English and foreign teams are in the best interests of sport, both in England and abroad, and, with a view to the maintenance of the existing friendly relations between the players of the various countries, should be placed under the following regulations: clubs or teams must in all cases obtain the consent of the Rugby Union who arranging matches with foreign clubs or teams. This consent will not be given unless the Rugby Union be satisfied that the foreign clubs or teams have the sanction of a representative foreign body recognized by the Rugby Union; that the different foreign bodies be officially informed of these proposals, and be asked to co-operate in carrying them out, provided that such matches or tours be conducted in confor-

mity with the professional regulations of the Rugby Union." The proposals were agreed to. Mr. Rowland Hill reported the receipt of a letter from the New Zealand Rugby Union asking whether England were prepared to entertain a New Zealand team, and to relax the professional regulations so as to allow for "broken time." The committee had replied with extreme regret that they could not relax the regulations, but they would be glad to welcome a New Zealand team on the same terms as English teams had gone to South Africa, and would do everything possible to secure them good matches and good terms.

The rubber-filled ball pursues its triumphal progress unchecked. One does not refer so much to its victories upon the links as to its conquest of periodical literature. Not long since it was recognized formally by the "Times"—no slight triumph, considering the tender age of our visitor. Frankly, one cannot think that the "Times" writer threw much light upon the subject; he was grave and dignified, and he introduced the inevitable Latin tag—"possunt quia posse videntur" appeared on this occasion—but for the rest he was content with platitude. All true lovers of the game, he concluded, must surely reject any proposal for stereotyping the game by standardizing the implements. In fact, we must be content to let matters work out their own salvation with the aid of a little patience and common sense. It is rather remarkable that the writer of the article indicates indirectly how much patience and common sense we are likely to require by the following example. "I have known a case," he writes, "in which a very indifferent player was accustomed to receive from a superior adversary the long odds of one stroke at each of the short holes and two strokes at each of the long holes of a particular course, and yet was able to hold his own on even terms when playing with a rubber-cored ball against the same adversary playing with an ordinary ball!" From this it is deduced that handicappers should furnish three different handicaps—the first, as at present, to bring together players of different calibre playing with ordinary balls; a second set for men using the rubber-filled invention; and a third set for use when one player drives with the Haskell and the other with an ordinary. Something between twenty-five and thirty strokes, would be necessary for this last arrangement, if the case adduced by the "Times" correspondent is to be taken as a fair guide. "Blackwood's" contains a long article on "Golf and the New Ball," which makes interesting reading, though it does not deal by any means exclusively with the American invention. The new ball, it makes no doubt, has come to stay. For one thing, says the writer, it has made the game of golf more amusing. This is a refreshing view of the matter—the most refreshing thing one has yet seen on the subject; for in these days we seem in danger of forgetting that the chief raison d'etre of a game is that it should provide amusement. But the writer in "Blackwood's" is, indeed, the most amiable of optimists. He sees, among other things, an eminently healthy feature in the golf of to-day—a marked diminution in the outlay for perfect courses. There is, he says, a more sportsmanlike feeling abroad now as to the luck of the game. Players have ceased to demand the elimination of "bad lies," they hanker no longer after that "Kew Gardens" course, where expert seedsmen rear the finest grass, and landscape gardeners lay out the bunkers and watch over them, under the eye of the jealous bogey attached to each hole." Possibly things are not quite so bad as they were—for example, you do not see quite so many men jotting down their scores on the putting green now as five years ago. But one does not notice any marked decrease in the cry for perfection. Week by week there are demands for the abolition of the stimie; day by day green committees are beset with complaints and suggestions. However, we may be getting better, and at any rate it is pleasant to see the position that golf is a game and not an exact science boldly stated in a popular magazine. As to the cored ball itself, the dread cause of all their trouble, it seems that we are to have still more varieties shortly. "Golfing" asserts that a British made rubber ball, manufactured by W. Park and Son, will be ready next month, while the Kembshall company is proposing to put on the market three new grades of their ball, priced at 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. respectively. This is, at any rate, a step in the right direction. After all, it is the expence that is at the root of most of our objections. No doubt that, and the difficulty of securing an adequate supply, will adjust themselves in time.

The season is dying hard, play on many club courts having continued up to last week. This is to be accounted for to some extent by the bad weather early in the season, which prevented players getting their fill of the game by a month ago as usual. But now that the evenings close in so soon, for the majority of its followers the lawn tennis season is over. Even for tournament players grass play is finished, and recourse must be had to covered courts. In some respects the season has been remarkable. Several prominent players—G. W. Hillyard, for example, for one—played little until it was half over, and never really got into form. Results were, in consequence, sometimes unexpected. S. H. Smith was a notable exception, as, despite very little early practice, his only defeats in tournaments have been by H. L. Doherty and M. J. G. Ritchie. The latter started early and finished late, and playing better than ever has added many to his previous long list of successes. The appearance on the courts once more of F. L. Riseley added considerable interest. From his early days he was always a promising player. With a free and finished style, and no weakness anywhere, the young Bristol player might quite conceivably take any honours to be had at the game, given the opportunity for plenty of practice. Whether in singles or doubles, or mixed doubles, he is equally good, and it was a fine performance to win the doubles championship so soon after his return to active service with Smith, against so strong a pair as the Dohertys, whose powers are certainly not on the wane. But perhaps the most surprising achievement was that of C. H. L. Cazalet at Eastbourne, who every now and again emerges from his seclusion, and shows the top rank players how badly they would fare could he but spend more time with them. Excellence is largely a question of opportunity. Numbers of moderate players almost unknown to fame would undoubtedly "come on" enormously had they no other occupation, just as those who have a reputation only short of the top rank, with more time at their disposal, might reach the highest pinnacle possible. But, of course, a man must have it in him to begin with. The international match in America and the return to form of Dr. Pim brought relief to an otherwise dull season, Just at the time it was needed. The Dohertys arrived home last Saturday, after two month's absence, very pleased with their trip, and in time to get some practice for the Queen's Club meeting. The Welsh covered court championships took place last week on the Craigside courts where, with a record entry and only two courts available, the successful termination of the meeting within the stipulated time reflects great credit upon the energy and resourcefulness of the hon. secretary, C. A. Moses, who is a thoroughly able organizer. The singles cup was in the possession of G. A. Caridis, who is one of the best covered court players we have, and who with G. M. Simond as partner, has done many good performances in doubles without a roof to his court. But indoors he is seen at his best where on a true floor his half-volleying is a treat to witness. Although he had to play "through" and had R. B Hough among his opponents he had no difficulty in retaining his title.

We are fast getting back to the so-called dark ages nowadays. Latter-day Messiahs like Mr. Smyth Pigott were, one may almost say, common at that time. Ocmmoner still were miraculous cures, and there are plenty of them among us to-day. To Lourdes and Christian Science we have now to add the Rev. Hector Ferguson, of the New Jerusalem Church at Farnworth, in Lancashire, who is said to have cured a number of persons of diseases so diverse as pleurisy, toothache, and blindness. He does it by "personal magnetism," say the reports; and it is alleged that the cures are "exciting no little interest among the local medical fraternity." If that fraternity has a fault, it is a disposition to take no interest in what it believes to be scientifically impossible. Perhaps Lancashire doctors are free from that tendency. Yet we doubt if they take seriously the Rev. Hector Ferguson's magnetic treatment for blindness.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present: General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, Mr. J. Fairclough, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the Secretary, Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

Consideration was given to an application made by Mr. T. Hewson, Assistant Engineer, for three months' privilege leave, and requesting that he might be allowed to retire from the Trust's services on the expiration of the leave.

The Board granted the leave asked for, and further resolved that in future applicants for leave should submit a formal declaration as required under the Civil Service rules.

THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Board considered a Government resolution in the General Department, sanctioning the appointment of an interpreter and a process server for the Tribunal of Appeal. The Chairman explained that the interpreter would be paid by a daily wage and the process server a specified amount for each process served.

The resolution was recorded.

THE WAUDBY ROAD ESTATE.

The Board next considered an application from Mr. M. C. Ebrahim for the lease of plot No. 37 on Waudby Road for an orphanage.

It was resolved to postpone the matter pending a decision arrived at in regard to the closing of the wells on the Waudby Road Estate.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I requested the Executive Health Officer a few days since to favour me with information on the following points:—(1) What amount of work per day is assigned to each bhangy in the Fort, North. (2) How many hours per day are given for the work. (3) How is the individually assigned amount of work ascertained as really done. (4) How many bhangies are there in the Fort, North. (5) How many muccadums over them. (6) How many sub-inspectors over them.

As he declined my request, I applied to the Municipal Commissioner for the same information, adding "I may be allowed to mention that I fail to imagine what necessity there can be for withholding such information." The Commissioner is pleased to say "I regret I cannot undertake to supply information of the kind you have asked for to the public."

Sir, I ask you and the public to be pleased to judge as to the necessity of the information to the public, and as to the fairness in asking for it. Both the officers mentioned are pleased to omit mentioning any reason for their flat and ready refusal. What I can infer from such attitude is either that there is absence of any such system of working in the Health Department as might facilitate the required information being given, or that what may be passing for the prevailing system might be so evidently faulty and inefficient that the Health Officer thinks it prudent to keep it from light. And the Commissioner, perhaps, for the sake of officialism, supports the Health Officer and repeats what he said. But this is all what I only infer, I admit, under the darkness, that our Municipal executives insist upon creating and maintaining. What is lost, I ask respectfully, in furnishing the information? Where is the harm? If it be said in answer that to furnish it would involve a great deal of trouble and time, then I may with due deference point out that the system of the working of the Health Department is, to say the least, simply loose and chaotic; for if there be anything like a system of working, record, and account in that department, the information, being so easy and simple, ought to be given readily and without much trouble.

If by withholding information light is not allowed to be thrown upon the causes of grievances of the public, who being sufferers are in a best position to tell where the shoe pinches, and perhaps to suggest the remedy, how are the rate-payers' grievances to be remedied? I beg, therefore, to be allowed to appeal to the Corporation through your kindness to the public fair cause to consider whether the public are to be entirely at the indifferent mercy of the executive. I may be allowed respectfully to suggest that in our local self-government where there are no diplomatic parts to be played, all fair and useful information should be expected to be furnished readily and open-heartedly to the public so directly concerned in the municipal affairs. Yours etc.,

October 14. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THE memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th October states:—There was rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, Surat, Kathiawar, Jamkhandi and Sangli; the fall was below an inch except in one taluka of Nasik and Sangli, where it ranged from one to two inches. Since the close of the week moderate rain has fallen in parts of Solapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. The prices of food grains fell generally. A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 27,945 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	88,984	33,660	....	15,324
Dependants	11,057	7,629	....	3,428
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	129,820	120,607	....	9,213
Total	189,811	161,896	....	27,945

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows:—

	Increase.		Decrease
Belgaum	86	Ahmedabad	9,991
Nasik	17	Ahmednagar	3,837
		Kaira	2,070
		Sholapur	1,438
		Bijapur	764
		Punch Mahals	491
		Poona	244

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in all districts except Belgaum, Solapur, Bijapur and Poona, where they have increased by 321, 149, 149 and 11 respectively. Seven large workejih Ahmedabad, three in Kaira and two in the Panch Mahals were closed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief through out India during the preceding and present week in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	59912	129820	189732
Punjab	...	1230	1230
Central Provinces	...	195	195
Ajmer-Merwara	9317	2120	11377
Total British Provinces	69229	133275	202504
Native States.			
Rajputana States	262	3210	3472
Central India States	...	675	675
Baroda	10946	10625	21571
Bombay Native States	18489	7752	26241
Total Native States	29697	22262	51959
Grand Total	98956	155537	254493

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	40804	118983	159787	— 29945
Punjab	...	880	880	— 350
Central Provinces	...	195	195	— ...
Ajmer-Merwara	2476	1540	4016	— 7361
Total British Provinces	43280	21598	164878	— 37656
Native States.				
Rajputana States	240	1913	2153	— 1319
Central India States	...	395	395	— 280
Baroda	9003	9876	18879	— 2692
Bombay Native States	12702	6144	18846	— 7395
Total Native States	21945	18328	40273	— 11686
Grand Total	65225	139926	205151	— 49342

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 30th June, 1902:—

Liabilities:—Capital.—Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1901, Rs. 1,07,325 12 7 Add—Surplus income as shwn below Rs. 31815 0 Total Rs. 1,07,644 17

Assets:—Investments.—4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds cost Rs. 97,625; per cent. 3 1-2 Govt. Paper at par Rs. 3,500 Chartered Bank Deposit Receipt Rs. 4,000; Balance: in Bank of Bombay Rs. 2,519 1 7. Total Rs. 1,07,644 1 7. Deduct.—Refund of Loans during half, year to 30th June 1902 Rs. 6,400; Balance outstanding Rs. 4,000; Balance in Bank Rs. 31 10 6.

Convalescent Home, Khandalla, Children's Wing:—Position as on 1st July 1902.

Total Expenditure upto 1st January 1902 Rs. 28,856 12 9; Expended during half year to 30th June 1902 Rs. 141 10 3. Total Rs. 28,998 7 0 Donations and Subscriptions up to 1st January 1902 Rs. 13,418 9 6. Donations received during half year to 30th June 1902 Rs. 35 8 0. Total Rs. 13,454 1 6. Proceeds of Karachee P. T. Bonds Rs. 2,000 0 0 Transferred from No. 2 A c. up to 1st January 1902 Rs. 3,125 0 0. Add: Transferred during half year to 30th June 1902 Rs. 6,450 0 0. Total Reiept Rs. 25,030 1 6. Excess of Expenditure Rs 3,968 5 6 Amount of Loans at 1st January 1902 Rs 10,400 0 0.

Income and Expenditure Account. To. Interest Account Rs. 2,055 12 0; Donations Rs. 600 0 0. Total Rs. 2,655 12 0. Deduct: By Payments to Nursing Fund Rs 1,800; By Medicine, Appliances and Relief at Hospital Rs 521 5; Sundries Rs. 16 2. Total 2,337 7. Excess of Income over Expenditure Rs 318 5.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1902. Liabilities, Capital Balance of Assets on 31st December 1901 Rs 8,470 14 7.

Note:—4 p. c. Karachi P. T. Bonds sold during half-year Rs. 5,840 Deduct.—Amount transferred to No. 3 a-c (Children's Ward) Rs. 6,450. Total Rs 2,020 14 7 Add—Surplus income as shown below 1,130 1-2. Total Rs 3,150 15 9 Assets: Balance in Bank of Bombay Rs 3,15 150 15 Income and Expenditure Account. Receipts from Patients Rs 6204 11 9 Donations and Subscription 3,610 Total Rs 9,814 11 9 Deduct.—Expenses of Home 7,000 Repairs and Sundry Charges Rs 1634 10 7 total 8,634 10 7 Excess of Income over Expenditure Rs 1,130 1 2

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SYDNEY."

The following passengers will sail to-day (Wednesday) the 15th instant, at 8 a. m., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Sydney for Colombo, the Straits China and Japan from the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 7-15 a. m. sharp.

Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed at 7 a.m. with all their baggage.

FOR COLOMBO,

Mrs Fred E Otto	Mrs Ledall
Miss Johns..n	Mrs Baratini
Mr and Mrs Kapadia and 4 daughters and 3 children	Mr and Mrs Laurezac
Mr C Namjiboy	Rev Fr Mauront
Mr and Mrs Dauneford and infant	Rev Fr Nion
	Rev Fr Marquant
	Rev Fr Rouvier

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr Esteban Cossio	Mr H Espina

OR SAMARANG—Mr Randart

FOR SAIGON.

Mr and Mrs Jason and infant	Mr and Mrs Pecheur
Miss M Pascal	Mrs Secco and son
Mr F Perrin	Mrs L Paget and 5 children

FOR TOURANE—Mrs Canasi

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr Bonifacy	Mr Cavron
Mrs Belloc	Mr and Mrs Daniel and 4 children
Mr Passignat	Mr and Mrs Cadro and two children
Mr Belloc	Mr Lancamas
Mrs Belloc and 2 children	Mr Baulanger
Mr Lacascade	Mrs Raspail
Mr Jacquier	Mrs Menier
Mrs Raspail	Mrs Destebeaux
Mrs Menier	Mr and Mrs Neblon and infant
Mr Pomet	Mr Caillaous
Mr and Mrs Defangere	Mr Truelle
Mrs Maurice and 2 children	

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev Father Boscat	Rev Father Hermans
Sister Vincent	Rev Father Nolberg
Sister Louise	Rev Father P Joly
Sister L Vincent	Rev Father Renvier
Sister Josephine	Rev Father Martin
Sister Ontoinette	Rev Father Mohvari
Sister A Vincent	Rev Father Ferreux
Sister L Louise	Rev Father Blaise
Rev Father Scheryon	Mr and Mrs Moine

FOR NAGASAKI—Mr A de Vedrow

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr and Mrs Madralle	Mr and Mrs Albert Frank
Mr R Manclin	

1 Deck passenger from Marseilles to Colombo,
20 do do do Singapore,
1 do do do Tourane.

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

First Entries closed 6 p.m., Monday 13th October.

The Hit Over Stakes—Distance R C and distance over 8 flights.

Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 3-4
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 14 1 1-2
V Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beyrl 14 1-2
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2

The Final Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs Mahomedally and Co's b aus g Planet
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swifture 6 yrs
H H Aga Khan's br g Ayrdale aged
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass ch aus m Gnulio
Mr Cross' c b aus g Orion aged
H H The Sultan of Johores' br aus g Plutus aged
H H The Sultan of Johores' ch aus g Ninepins aged
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 4 or 5 yrs
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b aus g Harpist
Major H H Buller's br aus m Cresset aged
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando aged
Mr A W P's b aus m Nancy Till aged

The Bedouin Handicap—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevernance aged
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Major O'Donell's g a h Pink Un 13 2 1-2
Mr Montgomery's b a g Post Boy 13 1 1-2
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff H Sheriff's b a h Young Rogerts 14 0
Mr M F Mehta's ch a h Silver Mane 4 years
Mr A M Bushare's b a h Admirer
Mr Fhiroze's b a h Muswood 13 3 3-4
Mr Jame's ch a h Sandow 5 years
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2

The New Comers Selling Plate—Distance ½ mile.

Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Jairoola 13 2 1-2 Rs 1000
Mr A A Amer's b a h Panther 13 3 Rs 1000
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4 Rs 1000
Messrs A A Saif and Elkhahin's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2 Rs 700
Messrs A A Saif and J Antony's b a h Young Sherali 13 2 Rs 600
Mr A W P's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2 Rs 1000

The Lilliput Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Jairoola 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Cross' ch a h Faiface 13 2
Colonel Anderson's g a h Thunder 13 2 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr R St C Houston's g a h Saood 13 1 1-2
Mr Murray's g a h Firdoti 13 2
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rashid's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rashid's b a h Haddal 13 2 1-2

The Small Pony Handicap—Distance ½ mile

Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethell II 14 0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Thunder 13 2 1-2
H H The Sultan of Johore's br aus g Sailor 14 0
Mr Murray's ch aus g Coos 14 0
Mr A W P's b aus m La France 13 3 3-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanetta 13 3 1-2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan 13 2 3-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower 14 0
Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Auric 13 3 1-2

The Club Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
Mr R St C Houston's g a h Saood 13 1½
Captain McKwan's g a h Dharwar 13 3½
Mr Sabyne's b a g Little Arthur 13 3½
Capt W E Lloyd's ch a h Guinea Gold 14 0
Mr R B Cousen's ch a h Omar 13 3½ 6 years
Lt C F Cooper's b a h Daldul 13 2½ 6 years
2nd Entries close 6 p.m., Tuesday, 14th October.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIGHTING THE ICE.

EXCITING STORY OF MR. BALDWIN'S EXPEDITION.

A THRILLING story of adventure and hardship in Arctic regions was told to a Reuter's representative by Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin, the leader of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, which lately returned to Norway on the completion of fifteen months' work in the North Polar seas.

The explorer first emphatically denied that the failure to reach the North Pole was in any way due to disagreements among the personnel of the staff. Indeed, with one or two exceptions, he had never had a more willing, loyal, or competent staff. Much valuable work had been accomplished.

For the first time in the history of North Polar exploration, he said, a photographic record had been secured of the ice and snow conditions of the Arctic, and of the animal life of those regions so complete as to be practically exhaustive. In this respect the cinematograph has played a most important part—the first time it has ever been successfully employed in the Far North.

The primary object of the expedition, the explorer admitted, was to plant the American flag at the North Pole, but this was rendered impossible by two causes. The first was the forbidding character of the ice in the Franz Josef Land Archipelago, which prevented the navigation of the America far enough north to be of advantage in establishing headquarters, and the second an outbreak of disease among the dogs.

The expedition, therefore, devoted itself to establishing depots as far north as possible.

"Altogether," continued Mr. Baldwin, "we have formed four large stations, for the transport of which an ordinary Arctic vessel would be required. In the establishment of these depots we were obliged to travel over the same ground at least ten times, the work being exceptionally trying, with the temperature 40 degs below zero.

NANSEN'S HUT.

"From January 21 to May 21 we were continuously engaged in sledging and upon the conclusion of the establishment of the depots a further sledge journey was made to Cape Norwar, where we came upon the hut where Nansen and Johannsen spent their historic winter. Nansen's record was intact, and was contained in a small brass cylinder three inches in length, and secured by a rough wooden stopper. The document, dated May 19, 1896, is written in pencil on a half-sheet of ordinary notepaper. I have this with me, and in its place have left my own record, giving an account of our visit.

"Then the disintegration of the ice began, and the ship was in great danger of being crushed by the fleet of icebergs, which drifted about, and the return home was made absolutely necessary. As it was the journey was one of intense difficulty.

"On July 1 we bade good-bye to Camp Ziegler, and then began a never-to-be-forgotten struggle with the ice. For the first fifteen miles we had, for the most part, to back the ship and deliberately charge the ice, or to blast with dynamite or cut with heavy saws a lane through the ice, which was often 3ft. thick. This involved sixteen days of incessant toil. Before reaching the open water the America was caught in a violent storm and ice-screw in which we only narrowly escaped destruction. Our rudder was twisted and the propeller-frame broken. A ship less strong than the America would have been lost. I am glad to be able to say that not only has every member of the expedition safely returned, but that we never had a serious case of illness.

The presence of so many dogs—we had at one time over 200 during the winter—kept the camps greatly clear of bears, but sometimes they would surprise us. On one occasion, two of our members, while sledging ice with one of the ponies, were set upon by a huge beast which came upon them unawares. They were quite unarmed, but with great presence of mind they availed themselves of a neighbouring iceberg, to the top of which they clambered. Growling viciously, the bear followed the men up the berg, but they succeeded in escaping by the opposite side.

There were many narrow escapes while sledging over the thin ice, and more than once ponies, sledges, and contents were precipitated into the water from which they were dragged with considerable difficulty.

Mr. Baldwin has gone to New York to consult with Mr. Ziegler as to future operations.

PEARY AND THE ESQUIMAUX.

Lieutenant Peary, in an interview, declares that the scientific results of his expedition are far more valuable than if it had reached the North Pole, the discovery of which is a more or less spectacular achievement.

He had made a close study of the Esquimaux living on Whale Sound, the most northerly people in the world. Their complete isolation has differentiated them from every other race. They are a small tribe, not exceeding 200 in number and are being rapidly destroyed by an unknown disease, apparently a malignant slow fever. Lieutenant Peary collected specimens of everything pertaining to their habits. He knew every man, woman, and child personally.

He employed them extensively, and paid them with weapons and utensils by which their ability to procure food is infinitely increased, so much so that their manner of life is being revolutionised.

THE STORY OF A QUARREL.

Dr. Diedrich, who accompanied Lieutenant Peary, but resigned in 1901 owing to disagreements with his leader and remained at Etah until the Windward picked him up, states that the reports of his insanity were malicious lies; he was willing to submit to expert examination to prove he was mentally sound.

Dr. Diedrich added: "As to troubles with Lieutenant Peary, I am not making any statement, nor as to my living with the Esquimaux at Etah, with no food from the Erik (the Peary relief ship), nor about being denied food by Lieutenant Peary ever since, even a few pounds of coffee."

MAGNETIC MIRACLES.

NEW JERUSALEM PASTOR'S WONDERFUL CURES.

Medical men in Lancashire are taking a keen interest in a marvellous series of cures performed by means of personnal magnetism by the Rev. Hector Ferguson, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church at Kearsley, Farnworth, near Bolton. So numerous and so complete have the cures been, that a sensation has been created throughout the cotton county, and the reverend gentleman has been inundated with applications for treatment. Mr. Ferguson first discovered his magnetic gift when resident in Australia, and there he cultivated and developed it to such an extent that since his return to Lancashire he has been the means of curing a number of people. A correspondent at Farnworth states that there is no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the cures. In one case a Farnworth man and his two children were cured of pleurisy by magnetic healing, after ordinary treatment had failed.

In another case a little girl of eleven belonging to the district after having been partially blind in one eye for several years had her sight completely restored.

The blindness had resulted from an attack of influenza. Specialists who had seen her could do nothing for the ailment except recommend the wearing of glasses. Then Mr. Ferguson's services were enlisted. He first paid attention to the girl's nervous system, and then tried his powers on her eyes. She could not at first see his hand when passed before the defective eye, but now she can see quite well, and has given up the wearing of glasses.

Other cures include operatives at Messrs. Armitage's mills, Long Causeway, whose complaints included nervous debility, neuralgia, toothache, and kindred ailments.

Cases of nasal catarrh, spinal diseases, and insomnia have also been cured by Mr. Ferguson, who does not profess to be a faith healer and has refused offers of remuneration.

Large numbers of people in Farnworth who have been benefited by his treatment, which, he says, has nothing whatever to do with hypnotism, are ready to come forward to testify to the relief they have obtained.

THE Gippsland Giantesses will be leaving Australia shortly for India. Of the two giantesses the larger, Clara, who is said to be the biggest woman in the world, weighs 39st. 10lb., and measures 97in. around the shoulders, 80 inches around the waist, and 25 inches around the arm. She is 25 years of age. Her companion (and sister), Anna, is 19 years of age, and turns the scale at 25st. The two women are said to be very active, notwithstanding their gigantic proportions. They deliver lectures concerning their travels, and it is claimed for them that they are very intellectual.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A PARIS TRAGEDY.

FINANCIER SHOT BY AN ARTIST.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Paris by a tragedy which has taken place at the seaside town of Etretat. M. Lucien David, well known on the Paris Bourse and in London financial circles, was shot dead when out walking with his wife by a painter of celebrity in Paris, named Syndon. He had a lively altercation with the deceased man, at whom he fired six times, all shots taking effect.

The cause of the quarrel remains a mystery. The artist was painting the portrait of Mme. David.

M. David lived in a handsomely furnished flat in the West End of Paris, and the painter was so frequent a visitor that he almost lived in the house.

The police inquiry into the murder opened at Havre on Sept. 23. It seems that M. David had taken advantage of the absence of his wife to forbid access to his house to the painter and as the result of a quarrel ensuing M. David broke his walking-stick over the shoulders of Syndon. It was then the latter vowed vengeance.

Immediately after the deed Syndon escaped along the road towards Bordeaux St. Clair. On the way he met three cyclists, to whom he offered 80frs. for information concerning the state of health of Mme. David, whom he believed he had struck with one of the bullets. It was only on hearing of her safety that he gave himself up.

In his prison cell at Havre he tore up a letter which he had received from Mme. David. In his pocket was also found a photograph of the lady.

Paris, September 24:—The plot thickens in regard to the murder of M. Lucien David at Etretat. It is now stated that Syndon received daily visits from a lady whose description appears to answer that of Mme. David, and when the visits ceased Syndon got a letter each morning. M. David actually went to Etretat to avoid the further visits of the young man. A letter has been found near the scene of the drama addressed by Syndon to Mme. David, but the terms are not known.

The affair has caused a great sensation in Parisian society, in which Mme. David is well known.

Mr. David's remains were interred in the Jewish portion of the Montmartre Cemetery. A great crowd witnessed the funeral. Mme. David was present at the funeral, which was largely attended by the leading financiers of Paris. She was leaning on the arm of her brother, and was the object of much attention.

M. Syndon was brought, at his own request, before the magistrate at Havre. He said in tragic tones: "If I did not tell the truth it is because something more sacred than my own honour is at stake—the honour of Mme. David."

Syndon's sister, a dressmaker carrying on business in Paris, asserts that her brother had been engaged in an intrigue for years past with Mme. David. He made several attempts to break off the connection, and even took a journey to India in the hope that absence would cure him of his passion; but he returned more infatuated than ever. M. David noticed how frequently Syndon was in his house, and the relations between the two men became strained. Syndon at first decided not to go there again, but the pretext of giving drawing lessons to the children was suggested to him, and he renewed his visits, bring, as he himself said, unable to live without seeing the object of his affections. This state of things was well known to Syndon's own relatives. Syndon's sister confirms the receipt by her brother of letters from Etretat, and asserts that when all the facts of the case are known the public will feel a good deal of sympathy for her brother's sufferings.

PEARL FISHERY IN THE GULF.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY.

THE Aden correspondent of a contemporary states that the pearl fishery season this year in the Persian Gulf which commenced in June and ended in September, has been flourishing and splendid. The divers have obtained more than in the two last years, and all are satisfied and have had good sales at the Bazaar held yearly at this time at the desolate Island of Delma, where divers, sellers, purchasers, traders and other persons from all parts of the Gulf, and even from Indian ports, are gathered. The value of the pearls gathered at three places, namely Kowelt, Bahrein and Al Bidas, is estimated at Rs. 44,00 000. These have been gathered in the best of the three above places, but besides there are others gathered in other parts in the Gulf which I have no knowledge of yet. All these precious jewels go to the Bombay market, and so, by the above estimation, the value of the pearls to be sent to Bombay is forty four lakhs of rupees. There is another product which is no doubt very handsome, and that is the mother of pearl shell. Some years ago the people here, after opening the shells, and taking the pearls, used to throw them into the sea. Now they have opened their eyes and begun to pack the shells in gunny bags and export them to Europe via Bushire. About 70,000 bags of this kind are sent from Bahrein for Europe. The price of a bag is Rs. 5, which makes a total of Rs. 3,50,000.

OUR FASTEST CRUISER.

NEW VESSEL BEATS PREVIOUS RECORDS.

THE new armoured cruiser Drake has just demonstrated herself to be the fastest as well as the biggest cruiser in the British Navy.

Leaving Spithead on the morning of September 24 she went to Portland, and off Chesil Beach carried out her progressive trials in four runs. At about eighteen knots the engines indicated that they were equal to 9,872-h.p., and could propel the ship at a speed of 17.93 knots. A speed of twenty knots was then tried and here the horse-power was 14,801, and the speed was 20.03 knots.

A further increase was then made, and the engines indicated 22,534-h.p., with a speed of 22.16 knots. At her full power, the engines indicating 31,469-h.p., the ship attained a speed of 24.11 knots. By these trials the Drake has beaten her previous records at the contractors' trials of 23.05 knots by 1.06 knots. Before starting on these trials the Drake was fitted with broader-bladed propellers, and by the change the area of the propellers was increased by about 30 per cent. As this has no doubt brought about the large increase in speed, it is probable that her sister ships will be supplied with similar propellers. Before this trial the King Alfred occupied the Drake's present position with a speed of 23,405 knots. The Leviathan did 23.23 knots, and the Good Hope 23,05.

TURMOIL AT A WEDDING.

ROUGH HANDLING OF A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The time is gradually drawing near when the nation will have to be told how it stands towards the Army. The real question was shelved during the South African War; but now that the Boers are settling down in the Transvaal, the military authorities will have to face the question at once and without hesitation. The pessimists are being alarmed at the number of resignations which have been sent in, and the lack of men to fill the vacant places. On the other hand the optimists, led by the War Office, are confident that the voluntary system will meet all our requirements, both as regards officers and the rank-and-file. Until the facts and figures on which they base their belief are known it is impossible to say which of the two opinions is the correct one; but unfortunately official assurances that everything is going as happily as possible are seldom justified by events, so that experience is on the side of the pessimists. Moreover, for twenty-five years at least the recruiting problem has been with us, growing slowly but surely more acute. It may be that the reforms introduced by Mr. Brodrick may make the Army more attractive, and that the spirit aroused by the late war has not yet cooled; but these, good as they are, will not supply us with the six army corps which were promised to the country more than two years ago. It must be remembered, too, that the standard of efficiency is now higher than it was. Hence, men who were accepted as recruits once will not be accepted now. Until we settle the question of the means by which the Army is to be supplied with men, it is useless to effect reforms in other directions. Here is the point from which all roads to efficiency must lead. Should the War Office be able to prove from facts and figures that the voluntary system is suited to our needs, it will be the basis of our military organisation as it was before the war. But should it be found inadequate the nation must be asked to face some form of compulsory service, such, for instance, as that cheerfully borne in Canada and Natal. We have given the voluntary system a fair trial, and are quite aware of all its defects and virtues. By experience it may be found that compulsory service has as many virtues and fewer defects.

It appears that at the Colonial Conference the Premiers of Australasia and South Africa came to an understanding on the Naval question, each one recognising an obligation to increase the contribution to the maintenance of our first line of defence. Instead of £106,000, Australia will pay £200,000; New Zealand, £40,000 instead of £20,000; the Cape Colony, £50,000, instead of £25,000; and Natal, £35,000. True, neither Sir Edmund Barton nor Mr. Seddon have yet asked the sanction of Parliament to increase expenditure on the scale they propose, but there is not the slightest doubt that it will be given, for in the Colonies as in the mother country, the people are more Imperial than their leaders. Unfortunately the idea underlying the new proposals is the same as that in the old. The control of the Admiralty, at any rate, in peace time not acknowledged. This, however, is a question that will settle itself in time. The great thing is that the Colonies are in earnest in creating local navies, andare anxious to bear a fair share of the burden of defence. In an Imperial crisis their practical sense will tell them that divided control would be fatal. For the present they are willing to provide the money to strengthen the Australasian squadron, and the men to man one cruiser to be paid at the local rate of wages. They will, moreover, maintain a Naval brigade. All this is promising, because it is a sign that the organisation of the resources of the British Empire is only beginning. With fuller consciousness of their own powers and responsibilities, the Colonies will do more and yet more towards defence, local and Imprial. But the time is hardly ripe for perfect co-operation with the Admiralty and the War Officer. The machinery for bringing that about is only in the course of development. For this and other reasons it will not do to find fault with Canada, because she has stood out of the new arrangement. It must be remembered that her position is not parallel with that of Australasia or South Africa. She has a long land frontier, and a powerful neighbour on her borders. So that she looks at the defence question from the Continental point of view. We shall lose nothing by admitting that what applies to one Colony does not apply to another."

Only in the Army is it the rule that a man shall be paid for his work, not in accordance with its amount and quality, but in accordance with the badges of rank he is entitled, by reason of long service or good luck, to wear upon his shoulder-straps. The principle is indefensible, and the practice is very often destructive of that self-respect and contentment which is a condition precedent of real efficiency. The past three years have furnished innumerable instances of this, not only in South Africa, but at home. On active service, of course, it must frequently happen that a succession of casualties will throw sudden responsibility upon officers of junior rank, but the situation is generally a temporary one, and the strain is soon over. On home service, however, the greatness which is thrust upon junior officers at a time of emergency has lately imposed upon them obligations which have seriously affected their pockets, and yet we have heard of no single instance in which promotion or extra pay has accompanied the distinction of "command." In the changes and chances of this mortal life, sometimes a major, sometimes a captain, has assumed the duties of a lieutenant-colonel, but existing warrants have not only kept the junior officer on his regimental pay, but have even precluded the issue of "command" pay, which is, however, supposed to be necessary as soon as the work is done by a lieutenant-colonel. In vain we look round to find any analogous proceeding in civil life, where promotion, pay and responsibility invariably go together. Of course, when the major or captain is taken for colonel's work the subaltern is forced into undertaking the command of the troop, battery, or company, but the saving which is thereby effected goes back into the Treasury chest. The principle might be applied indefinitely, but it is unsound, and the sooner it is abandoned the better for then discontent will be less general.

The return of the Terrible from her long and eventful commission has elicited an enthusiasm which is seldom connected with the home—coming of one of our men-of-war. This is due in part to the peculiar circumstances connected with the ship's record extending as it does over the campaigns both in South Africa and China, but it is also created by the personality of her popular and energetic captain. The resource of Captain Percy Scott, his inventive ingenuity, his energetic action, and the striking manifestation which he has given of his organising power have all combined to make him fill a large place in the public eye. At Portsmouth particularly Captain P. Scott, from his long connection with the Excellent, is well known, and has the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. The ship herself, too, hails from that port and many of her men are probably with friends in the vicinity. The commission of the Terrible has been a long one, for Captain Charles Grey Robinson hoisted his pennant in her as far back as March 24, 1898, and it was not till eighteen months later that Captain Percy Scott relieved him. Her early experiences were connected with trials of the engines and, perhaps more particularly, of the Belleville boilers with which she is fitted. In her Lord Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, made a run to Gibraltar, and later on she proceeded to Malta with a relief crew for the Camperdown, performing the passage of over 2,000 miles in 121 hours, a record run. It may be said, indeed, that throughout the commission the ship has proved herself a good steamer, and the engineers who have the working of her machinery deserve great credit for the admirable results obtained from her. When her orders came for China to relieve the Powerful both vessels were instructed to call at the Cape, and when the Terrible reached Simon's Bay the opportunity for which her captain was waiting occurred. With admirable foresight he had discerned the possible need for long range guns, and when the call came had extemporised carriages suitable for placing his long 12prs. in field service. He went further, and it is not too much to say that in a large measure Ladysmith was saved by the genius of Captain Percy Scott.

We are by no means sure that the change just introduced with regard to the musketry training of Sandhurst cadets is a wise one. It sounds specious and it is certainly desirable that no cadet should leave Sandgurst without an elementary knowledge of musketry. It is however a mistake to cause them to go through full course at the Royal Military College instead of going through it at Hythe after getting their commissions Sandhurst is supposed to be a Military College at which drills, interior economy, Military Topography, Fortification, Military Law, Tactics etc., are taught, and the list of subjects is already too numerous to admit of thorough grounding in any one. To add to that list a course of musketry lasting several weeks is to render the matter impossible. At Sandhurst they can learn all the prescribed subjects save musketry. A Hythe they can only learn musketry. Clearly, therefore, it is advisable that every cadet within a month after quitting Sandhurst should go through a full course of musketry at Hythe or some other school, so as to be prepared to join his regiment fully equipped. It may be urged that the late Committee in Military Education recommended that musketry should be taught at Sandhurst, but a glance at the names of that Committee will show that its opinion on practical military matters is not of very great value.

MUDDLED MATRIMONY.

COMPLICATED RELATIONSHIPS AT TOTTENHAM.

One of the most remarkable cases of matrimonial complications heard for some time was disclosed at Tottenham.

On behalf of a middle-aged woman, Mr. H. Avery, solicitor, said his client was married a number of years ago to a man named Smith.

They parted after living together some time, and, believing him to be dead, she subsequently married again.

The second husband deserted her, and she instituted police-court proceedings.

But he discovered that her first husband was still alive, and prosecuted her for bigamy, Smith being present at the hearing. The magistrates dismissed the charge, and under the circumstances the woman did not proceed with the summons for desertion.

Now, however, came a strange development. It had been discovered that at the time she married Smith he had a wife living, which therefore made her second marriage legal!

Matters have become further involved in consequence of the second husband having married again two or three weeks ago under the impression that his previous marriage was illegal.

Mr. Avery now asked for another summons for desertion against him, and this was granted.

His legitimate wife, too, may now, if she choses, turn the tables on him by charging him with bigamy.

JILTED LOVER SUES.

GIRL MUST RETURN FANS, RING, AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Irishman who gave a girl 30s. to promise to marry him, and who successfully sued for the money, recently, when she changed her mind, has just found an English counterpart in William Blunt.

In this case, however, the jilted swain sued for a wedding ring, Indian fans, and photos.

Of course, if these had been mere gifts they would not have been recoverable, but, in sending them to his sweetheart, Blunt, with a preternatural prescience, also sent a letter stating that they were intended "to make the home comfortable."

Blunt was a soldier in India, who met and became engaged to pretty Miss Alice Harvey while on a visit on furlough to his native village. When he went away, the fickle fair one transferred her affections to another, and Blunt has now come home to sue her in the Dartford County Court.

Her solicitor argued that you could not furnish a home with a wedding ring.

The soldier admitted that Miss Harvey had once before broken off the engagement, but had "started again."

This impelled the judge to suggest that she might change again, and so end the dispute pleasantly.

But he found that she had, as a matter of fact and law, broken the contract.

So Miss Harvey must return the love tokens—or make it up with Blunt.

ATTEMPTS ON THE CZAR.

TWO EFFORTS MADE TO WRECK IMPERIAL TRAIN.

It now turns out that there was a plot to kill the Czar on his return from the manœuvres at Kursk. The plotters expected that the Czar would return either by the Nicholas or Warsaw railway, and made their arrangements accordingly. Rails were removed from both lines. In the first case it was discovered that the line had been tampered with, and an accident was consequently averted. In the second case, the north express was wrecked. The Czar returned home safely.

The railway lines were, as usual, guarded by a double line of troops, and the work of the conspirators was done under the noses of the military, who were ignorant of what was being done. The method was simple. Four men dressed as railway workmen, wearing badges and following another, duly uniformed, walked along the line between the unsuspecting soldiers, stopping at intervals as if engaged in examining the rails. These were the conspirators, and their apparently innocent labour was the unscrewing of the rails. They passed through the files unheeded, and had vanished long before the discovery that the rails had been tampered with—which was due to the merest accident—had been made.

MELBA'S SAD HOMECOMING.

HER FATHER FALLS ILL ON MEETING HER.

A Melbourne message, dated September 21, states:—Mme. Melba has arrived here. Her homecoming has been saddened by a dramatic episode.

Her father, who went to Albury to greet her, was so overcome with excitement that he burst a blood-vessels in the brain. His condition is serious.

In consequence of this untoward event, Mme. Melba's first concert has been postponed. The greatest sympathy is expressed on all hands for the singer, for whom Melbourne, and, indeed, all Australia, prepared a superb ovation.

The suddenness of the affliction gives a poignant touch of pathos to the great singer's triumph. She had come home amid the rejoicings of the people, who were intent on giving her a welcome such as no princess might have.

Her concerts were to have eclipsed anything of the kind ever given in the southern hemisphere in point of audience, receipts, and enthusiasm. Governments had placed railways at her disposal, and governors had deemed themselves honoured in offering her entertainment. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that Mme. Melba's maiden name was Mitchell. The famous diva assumed her professional name because it was in Melbourne that she achieved her first great success.

NOTICES.

An Aching Head

Makes life not worth living. **Little's Oriental Balm** will positively cure the worst headache. It can't fail. It never has failed. It has brought relief to thousands of miserable sufferers who had "tried everything," and lost all hope.

Mr. A. Rice, 45 Lisgard Street, New York, writes:—"I have been a sufferer for years with facial neuralgia and raking pains in the head. I tried everything I could think of, and had the best medical advice, but all to no purpose. Hearing of **Little's Oriental Balm** I purchased a box. It cleared my head and face of the severest headache and neuralgia in 20 minutes. The remedy will always be my constant travelling companion." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Sour Stomach

My food would lie for hours on my stomach like lead, and then a terrible sourness would arise in my throat. Since taking Nature's Herbal Extract the distress and sour stomach troubles me no more.

H. Radley, Northboro, Mass.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES, ROOTS AND HERBS

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at 8s12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co. *Valence* (Drôme, France).

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remidies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H.L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

"Never mind baby! It will soon grow now."

'HARLENE' FOR THE HAIR.

The very Finest Dressing.
Restores the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.
Arrests the Fall.
Strengthens the Roots.
Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
Allays all Irritation.

Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Childrens' Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

Edwards' Harlene Co.
High Holborn, London, Eng.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

CHLORODYNE.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuage PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

J. de Liebig

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

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INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID FREEZERS.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

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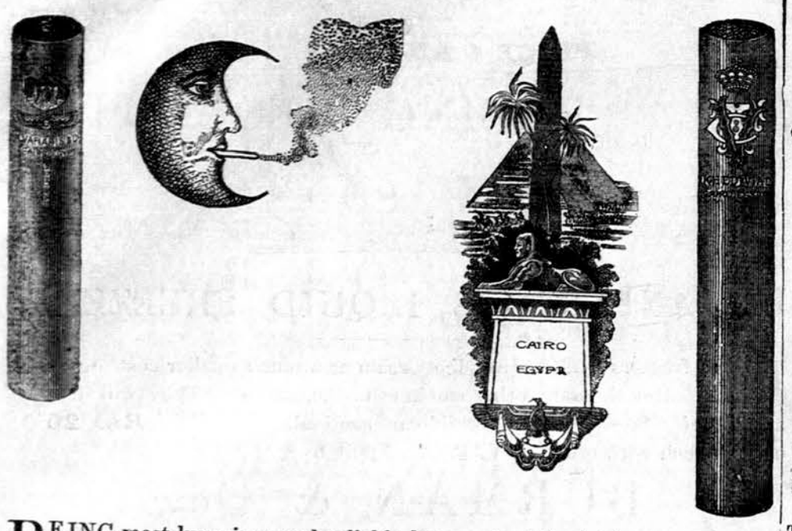

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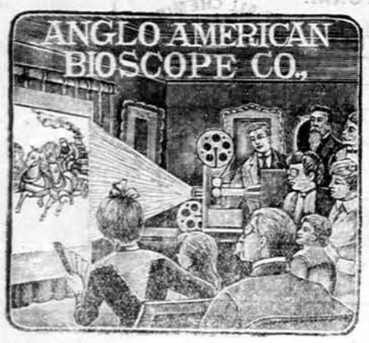

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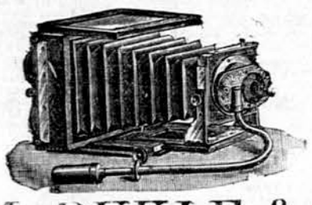

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE.
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

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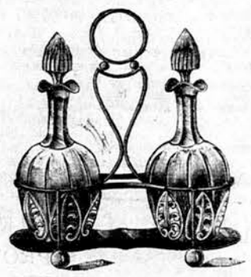
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Cruet, Rs. 22.

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Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

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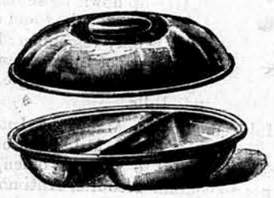
Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.

Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.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11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

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¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

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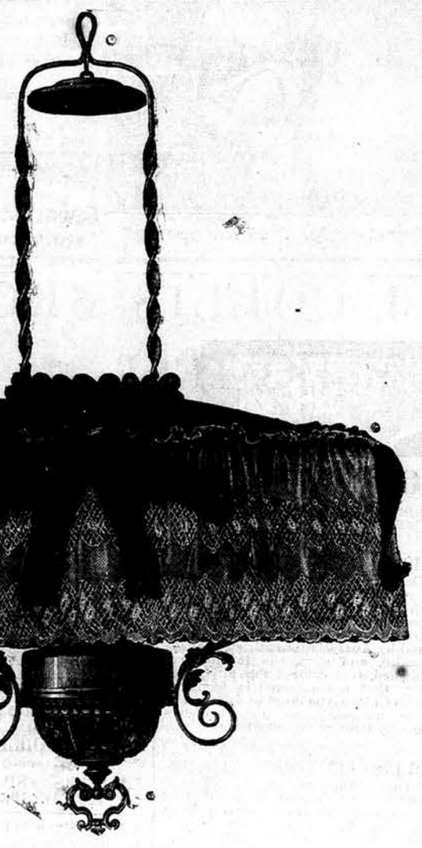

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.